

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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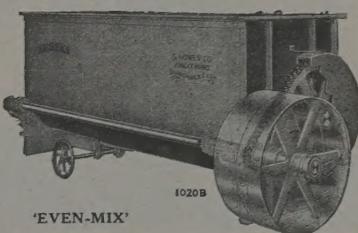


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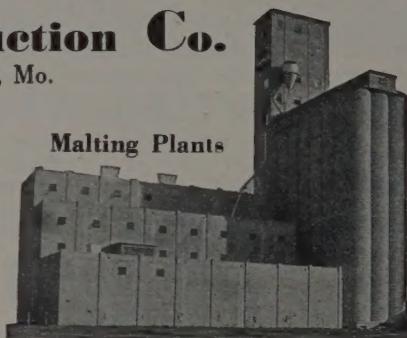
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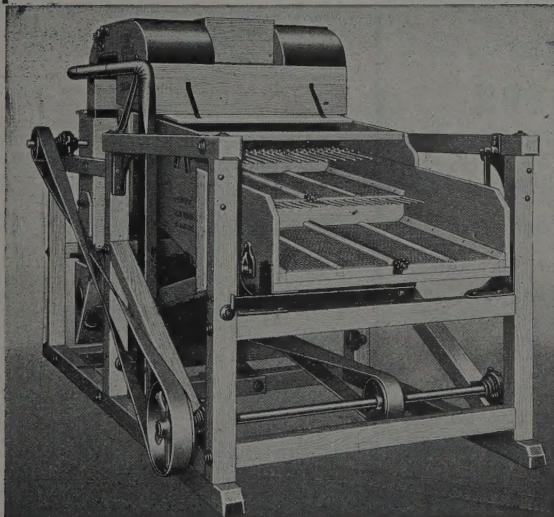
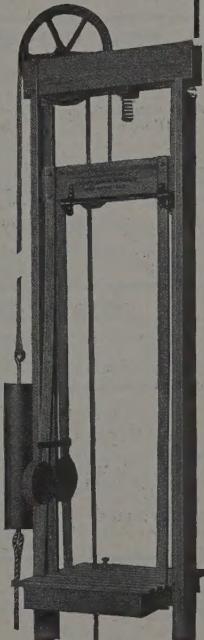
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FOR SALE—One new No. 13 Western Pit Sheller with extra cylinder, 180 ft. New 15" x 5 1/2" plow Kinglite F. S. Rubber belt. Farmers Elevator Co., Monticello, Ind.

FOR SALE—13" rebuilt Schutte hammermill, complete with dust collector & pipe but without motor. Not used since recent rebuilding. Also Western corn sheller. Todd's Feed & Seed Store, Noblesville, Ind.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7 1/2 HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RPM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

FOR SALE—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; 2 Rotex Sifters No. 11 and No. 21; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Available January 1946, No. 4 Eureka combined corn and grain cleaner with Buehler drive, capacity 500 bu. per hour, with motor and Tex Rope drive, used short time, too small for our needs. \$600.00. Address 93S15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Blue Streak Corn Cracker with 7 1/2 HP motor, only 2 years old; one 1/2 ton Fair Deal Mixer, like new; one John Deere Hammer Mill with Buick motor attached; one 30 HP Allis Chalmers electric motor. This equipment sold cheap if taken at once. Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., Sauk Center, Minn.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Monitor Terminal Cleaner and Separator No. 11, Style "B," right hand drive, first class working condition, capacity one car per hour. Price \$300.00. Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

FOR SALE—One No. 2 Unique Molasses Mixer, perfect condition, replaced by larger unit. Perfect condition 60 Cyc. Motor. Complete except Molasses Gage. Capacity 5 to 10 tons per hour, \$900.00. Verity Mills, Inc., Buffalo 10, New York.

FOR SALE—Prompt delivery. Stationary Feed grinding plant complete—Hammermill—Mixer & Sheller with Motors & Starters. Portable Hammermill—Shelling & Mixing Plant on Ford Mercury Truck direct connected with Olson Transmission.

WHITE'S MACHINERY HOUSE
Scotts Pone 871 Michigan

FOR SALE—Bonded Portable Power Bag & Box Stackers. Truck Scales, 15 ton, 22x9 ft. platform, \$440.00. 20 ton, 34x10 ft., \$815.00. 30 ton, 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00. 30 ton, 40x10, \$1,490.00. Immediate deliveries. Write, phone or wire. Bonded Scale Company, 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—2 S. Howes drop gear feed packers.
3—No. 1 Invincible ball bearing scourers.

2—No. 1 Invincible ring oiling scourers.
1—No. 441 S. Howes separator.

4—8 by 14 Great Western double roller mills.
General Mill Equipment Company
P. O. Box 204
Kansas City 10, Missouri.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

½ bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. For wheat-fine condition—slightly used. Guaranteed.
20 H.P. Open Type G. E. 3/60/220, 1750 RPM motor. Good—used.

Hand trucks. 2 wheels. 5 bags. Rubber tired wheels, Hyatt bearings. Brand new condition slightly used.

8 cylinder Buick gasoline motor on steel base for power drive. Governor, extend drive shaft. Just the thing for a feed mill or saw mill. \$200.00 overhauled. Guaranteed.
Also 5 10-H. P. motors. Used.
6 pair mills, 9x18 two pair wide.

Sprout & Waldron Flour Mills. Very good condition.

J. C. Kintz Co.
505 4th Ave., S. E.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—29D or 109D Clipper Mill. Greeley Hardware, Greeley, Kansas.

WANTED—One and a half ton horizontal batch mixer. Humphreys Mills, Memphis, Tenn.

SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One 10-ton Fairbanks Morse platform scale, size 16x8, price \$195.00. Blue print furnished. Gillespie Farmers Elevator Co., Gillespie, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Richardson Automatic Scale, 4, 5 or 6 bu. size for whole grain. State condition and serial number. Schuyler Milling Company, Schuyler, Nebr.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—One 75 HP 900 RPM 220 volt G. E. motor; one 75 HP 900 RPM 440 volt G. E. motor. Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

FOR SALE—New 5 HP and 7½ HP 1800 RPM QZC Fairbanks Morse motors. Roberts Motor Company, 714-24 Main St., Sabetha, Kans.

FOR SALE—New Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed 3 phase motors, 5 to 20 HP.

Also Used Motors

Capital Electric Company

209 E. 9th St. Topeka, Kans.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 26th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division
2401 Eleventh Street
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

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Universal 8Pc Tool Set \$14.85—10 Pcs. \$19.85
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Standard ½" 15 pc Socket Set & Case \$29.85
Tractor ¾" 14 pc Socket Set & Case \$49.85. Immediate shipm't Clip Ad—Mail Check Now.

Universal Tool Co., 1527 Grand GFJ, Kansas City, Mo.

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FOR SALE—Hay for sale. All grades, medium bales. R. Bonnier, 5404 Monkland Ave., Montreal 28, Quebec, Canada.

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FOR SALE—Winter Hardy Dakold Rye for fall seeding. Unexcelled in yield in Canada, Montana, North and South Dakota. Limited supply. \$2.65 per bushel, f.o.b. Brookings, S. Dak., sacks free. Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, Box 37, Brookings, South Dakota.

ALFALFA MEAL

FOR SALE—Sun cured alfalfa meal. Extra fine ground. Good color. 15% protein. It will pay you to get our prices. L. J. Smith Feed Mill, Blue Springs, Nebr.

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FOR SALE—Canvas covers and tarpaulins; truck, boat, machinery; indoor and outdoor protection. Highest test duck, full weight; double sewed seams; grommets set in reinforced patches. Finest mildew, waterproof processing. All sizes. Direct factory prices. Immediate delivery. Send for literature now. Industrial Mfg. Co., Dept. 45, Milwaukee, Wis.

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THE MIRACLE INSECT KILLER

This product contains the original D. D. T., in a special formula pleasingly scented, for fast, effective action, with residual qualities.

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AJAX Dee Dee Tee, in liquid and powder, is being supported by national and local advertising. Effective and colorful point-of-sale advertising including window streamers, window decals, and counter displays will close the gap between the dealer and his customer.

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Cert-O-Cide is prepared under strict laboratory control and is the result of many years of practical grain protection experience. Protect yourself against financial loss caused by damaged grain with this time-tested grain fumigant.



- Cook's Triple-C D-D-T Products are available in 4 forms.
- Highly effective in combatting almost every kind of insect.
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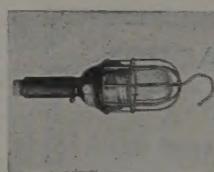
That's what grain and seed men have been doing since 1912. Seeburo carries a complete stock of grain and seed house supplies and equipment. All items are rigidly inspected and strictly adhere to

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This Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) Fire Extinguisher is scientifically designed for complete safety. The cylinder has a capacity of 4 lbs. CO₂. Special formula shatter-proof and pressure-proof steel. Effective against oil, grease, paint, gasoline and electrical fires. Exclusive one hand, thumb trigger operation. Cannot damage or stain food, clothing, wood-work or machinery. Complete with wall bracket, \$20.25.



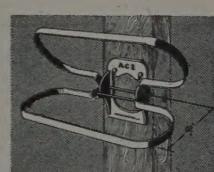
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Listed as standard by Underwriter's Laboratories. Every necessary precaution has been taken in the manufacture of this Guard to make it safe for use in the presence of grain dust or inflammable materials. No. 386 lamp for 50 watt bulb, \$5.00. No. 308 lamp for 100 watt bulb, \$10.00. The above prices do not include any cable. Cable, per ft. \$0.10.



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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

827 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882**THE GRAIN WORLD**
Established 1928**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of Improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25¢.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPTEMBER 26, 1945

RAILROADS HAVE caught up with the demand for leakproof box cars and grain shippers are doing business again. So every body is busy and happy.

SHIPPERS are cautioned to use care in contracting for the delivery of grain when the delivery involves transportation, as long as the strike fever is in the air.

SUBSTANTIAL increase in costs of wheat since the September subsidy rate went into effect is making it impossible for millers to sell flour at the ceiling with profit. Some mills may be forced to close if the ceiling or the subsidy rate for October are not increased.

DESTRUCTION of one-eighth of the record potato crop is contemplated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its plan to support the market price at a level higher than the U. N. R. R. A. can afford to pay for European relief. As the taxpayers will have to take a loss anyway, it would be wiser to work off the surplus by a temporary lower price to consumers.

WE ARE again in a period of protein shortage; and this time, unfortunately, there is nothing that can be done about it except cut down the size of the flocks and herds.

EVERYONE seems to be eating popcorn without any bureaucratic regulations or limitations, and, naturally, enterprising grain merchants will prepare to supply the rapidly increasing demand.

WHEN YOUR elevator does burst, announce an unusual emergency and wire the general freight agent of your railroad for clean box cars to salvage the grain spill. You will receive cars the next train.

WAR-TIME controls must not be perpetuated thru inertia or because some of those exercising extraordinary power desire to retain it. Free markets must be restored and price control must be abandoned.

A KANSAS elevator operator who carefully keeps an accurate record of every load received, helped one of his farmer customers to recover the value of stolen grain delivered at his elevator and, of course, he helped to apprehend the culprit.

SEVERAL SPONTANEOUS fires in distillers' grain have not been extinguished with the ease that was thought possible so grain elevator operators generally have been warned repeatedly by the disastrous experience of elevator operators who have suffered fire losses caused by storing distillers' grain.

OVER-LOADED bins have burst several elevators in the northwest and taken one life of a manager who was suffocated. Carefully cribbed bins as well as heavy foundations are a sure preventative of bursting bins and do not increase the cost of construction sufficiently to take chances by overloading weak structures.

THE O. D. T. ban on conventions of all kinds will be lifted October 1st and then conventions of any size can be held anywhere hotel accommodations are obtainable. Travelers everywhere are complaining most bitterly of their great difficulty in getting hotel accommodations, so it behooves anyone contemplating a trip to a convention to try to get hotel accommodations or else limit his stay at the convention to twenty-four hours.

IT IS almost as difficult to hire male helpers even though the war industries have suspended operations because many of the workers have suspended their search for employment until the government agrees to guarantee a payment of \$25.00 a week for not working. Some Congressmen are laboring under the hallucination that the average individual works just because he has an aversion for idleness. Such a guarantee is enough to stop all industry.

ONE OF the most encouraging changes in elevator equipment is the safeguarding of all moving machinery which has materially reduced the number of accidents and their severity.

ELEVATOR MEN, generally, throughout the corn belt have enlarged and improved their grain drying facilities and, no doubt, will handle corn containing excessive moisture with more satisfaction and surer profits than they did last year.

THE INCREASING size of the average truck load of grain is inducing the installation of 50 ton and larger truck scales, so that these larger loads can be weighed accurately with satisfaction to the hauler and greater security to the buyer.

A LONDON, Ohio elevator operator has learned a new advantage in providing ample cleaning machinery and using it. A farmer who lost his gold ring while harvesting, took the grain to his favorite elevator and recovered his lost treasure.

THE ATOMIC bomb made more box cars available for grain shippers. When the bomb made Japan sue for peace cars loaded with munitions were stopped on the track, loading of others was countermanded immediately; and the unprecedented car shortage predicted for December, 1945, will not come to pass. Hurrah! for the peace maker.

DRIP SHEDS which have an extraordinary high roof and unprotected sides do not prevent snow and rain beating in on the scale platform, hence they fail to protect the scale levers from excessive moisture, rust and dirt. While every scale user fully realizes the disadvantage of permitting dirt or water to gain admission to the scale pit, many overlook these handicaps to accurate weighing by any scale.

TWO KANSAS elevator managers have used gasoline and flash fire cleaning fluids to their great cost recently. One lost his life and his wife was badly burned, while the other got through the explosion with a badly burned shoulder, arm and hand. Cleaning fluids of any kind have caused the loss of too many lives to permit their continued use in homes, offices or other enclosures. Use them out in the open and cautiously.

THE BILL by Senator Brewster of Maine to provide loans on agricultural commodities at 50 per cent instead of 90 per cent of parity, as at present, if enacted would do much to put the government out of the grain business. With no grain defaulted to it on low priced loans, the Commodity Credit Corporation would have no merchandise with which to do business in competition with private enterprise at taxpayers' expense. As the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is reported to favor the measure there is hope that it will pass.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

WHAT'S WRONG with the labor situation is expressed by one feed mill operator in Nebraska who writes us "Most of the war plant workers who are returning to this district are looking for positions, not work."

A TRUCK driver of a Lincoln, Nebr., mill let his charge run off the road and he and his traveling companion lost their lives. The number of lives sacrificed to carelessness around every mill could be greatly reduced if all employees were warned and instructed regularly.

INVENTORS of successful cob burners must hurry if they are to get their new consumers of this offal introduced before the makers of improved cob grinders grind all the cobs obtainable and ask for more. The idea of turning waste material into profitable income will be good news to all ear corn buyers of the corn belt.

ONE Nebraska superintendent learned to his cost recently that it is dangerous to use the hand to clean out a choke in the hammer mill fan. He lost the middle finger of his right hand altho the power had been shut off, when a slow moving blade caught it. Safety first dictates that some device be used to scoop out the material.

THE CAR SHORTAGE experienced this summer in the United States is as nothing compared with the transportation blockade in Argentina. There the railroads have not the coal nor fuel oil with which to operate their locomotive engines. Back in the country is plenty of wheat but the transportation system can not deliver it to dock-side; and contracts for the export of 9,500,000 bushels of wheat have had to be suspended.

OWNERS AND operators of elevators in small towns not having adequate fire protection should bear in mind that fire departments of neighboring towns are of little help in time of a fire unless they have an abundant supply of water. Fortunately, we find more and more owners of isolated elevators building large cisterns near to their plants and seeing to it that they are kept filled with clean water. The best pumping fire engines are of no use unless a bountiful supply of water is at hand.

A COUNTRYWIDE wage minimum of 65 cents per hour fails to recognize the differences in the cost of living in the small towns where elevators are situated compared with the high costs in the large urban centers. Also in the northern states costs of living are higher than in the south. Many industries in the southern states that have been built up on the lower wage scale acceptable there will have to go out of business if compelled by law to pay the same rates received by the more efficient workers in the north. Senator Ellender declared it might destroy southern industry, after which the measure was properly shelved.

SILO style wooden tanks used as emergency storage for grain will bear watching. Ensilage does not exert the lateral pressure of free flowing grain. Besides if the steel hoops are tight the swelling of the wood staves by rain may increase the stress beyond the tensile strength of the encircling bands, resulting in a collapse, as occurred recently at a North Dakota elevator.

Why Old Dealers Retire

A careful perusal of our grain trade news columns in recent months has filled us with wonder—wonder why so many oldtime grain merchants celebrate their fiftieth anniversary in the business by retiring, selling out and quitting. What's wrong with the grain business? Has the government invented too many taxes and demanded too many reports or are they just quitting because the bureaucrats have developed too many autocratic regulations and restrictions?

Everybody in Washington seems anxious to do everything that will encourage business, but they seem to overlook the fact that labor must be employed at a price which will permit the employers to realize enough profit to pay salaries, wages, taxes and help for making out the reports. Operating any business today in compliance with the voluminous rules, regulations and restrictions is more difficult than ever, and, what is even more discouraging is that few workers are willing to help any industry when the government offers them \$25.00 a week for not working. Private enterprise can not compete with government when it offers so much for not working.

Reducing the Dust Explosion Hazard

Port Arthur and Fort William, adjoining ports on Lake Superior in western Ontario, have more large terminal elevators in operation than any other port of the world. The explosion in the Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 5 on August 7th is now credited with the loss of 22 lives. Many more were greatly injured so it is reasonable that the jury investigating the catastrophe recommend every known facility for reducing the dust hazard as well as every facility for preventing explosions.

Among the other recommendations emphasized by the jury is to secure the appointment of a qualified inspector who shall be empowered to enforce his recommendations. It also recommended that smoking on the premises of grain processing plants be strictly prohibited, that all mechanical equipment be grounded to dissipate static electricity and that each building be equipped with facilities for saving the lives of workmen caught in the debris of wrecked elevators.

Elevator owners generally have been anxious to control this well-known haz-

ard and have taken every precaution to prevent explosions as well as to save the lives of workmen in grain elevators and processing plants. More elevators are equipped with improved dust collectors than ever and, doubtless, all others will be fully equipped in the near future because the owners and the insurance companies have a large interest involved in every dust explosion aside from their consideration for the safety of workmen.

The recommendations of the Port Arthur committee are sane and practical and doubtless will be given effective consideration by every elevator owner whose plant is not already fully equipped for keeping the plant clean and free from dust.

Saving the Corn Crop

The Weatherman seems favorably disposed to the maturing of the 1945 corn crop in the field and the earnest wishes of the corn growers for continued warm weather are strongly supported by the urgent appeals of grain dealers generally. The feeders are campaigning at every point to secure continuation of corn maturing weather. Even the elevator operators who have installed more grain driers this year than ever before are shouting loudly for corn maturing weather. Feeders are just as strong in voicing demands for corn maturing weather as any other section of the corn trade now wishing for the early maturing of another large crop.

The present prospect is that corn crib ventilators of the latest design and large capacity grain driers will be in urgent demand throughout the corn belt, hence grain elevators generally are preparing to take good care of the new crop when it starts to market.

So many wide impractical corn cribs have been forced on the market in recent years, experienced members of the grain trade should have practical ideas in abundance for saving high moisture corn. Grain dealers of the corn belt have found the capital A ventilator with slatted sides the most practical because it is easily adaptable to the perfect ventilation of the contents of any crib.

This portable ventilator when built in six-foot lengths can be used efficiently in narrow cribs or wide cribs and its number and efficiency can be greatly increased without much expense. One great advantage of the A ventilator is that it is easily moved about without reducing its efficiency or increasing its cost. With these capital A sections placed end to end, a hundred foot crib can be as thoroughly ventilated as a ten foot crib. Another great advantage of the A ventilator is that it does not require any material change in the construction or arrangement of the crib itself. The need of more corn is so urgent, everyone interested is striving earnestly to help save every kernel.

The 49th Annual Meeting National Ass'n

The 49th Annual Meeting of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n. will be held in Omaha, Nebr., on Oct. 11 and 12. Committee meetings will be scheduled on the 11th and the general business session of the National Association on the 12th. The Fontenelle Hotel in Omaha will be headquarters for the meeting.

Although this Annual Meeting still is described as a meeting of the officers and Board of Directors, the recent removal of ODT travel restrictions makes it probable that many members will attend. The ODT removed its travel bans too late for the National Association to plan for a full convention, and attendance still will be limited by the available hotel reservations in Omaha, and in railroad transportation. While the National Association now urges its members to attend the Omaha meeting, the officers point out urgently that hotel reservations should be made and confirmed early, as hotel rooms for this meeting will be limited in Omaha.

No typical convention program will be presented, only one "formal speech" being listed, but there will be a few sessions of interest to country elevator operators, feed jobbers, feed retailers, and other members.

The annual Directors Dinner will be held the evening of Oct. 12, but will be open to all members who care to attend. At this dinner E. C. Dreyer of St. Louis will be honored guest, and a tribute will be paid by men from the feed trades to Mr. Dreyer and his long years of work for the feed men in the National Association.

No special entertainment events are scheduled except the Omaha Grain Exchange is planning two hours of hospitality between the afternoon meeting and the Directors' Dinner on the evening of Oct. 12.

The Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants' Associations will meet at luncheon on Oct. 11, under the direction of their president, F. C. Bell of Omaha.

The Secretaries Circle, including secretaries of the 30 State and Regional associations affiliated with the National Association, will schedule their meeting in Omaha on Saturday Oct. 13. Various other groups and organizations closely allied with the grain and feed trade will meet during the sessions in Omaha. F. K. Sale of Indianapolis is head of the Secretaries' Circle.

Country grain elevator operators will consider some very pressing problems at a meeting the morning of Oct. 12. This meeting of the National Country Elevator Committee will be conducted by Chairman S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia. There will be discussion of the new proposals for a Wage and Hour Act amendment which would include country elevators at a minimum pay rate much higher than the present law provides; discussion of modifications wanted in the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement; and similar subjects of immediate importance to country warehousemen. This meeting, to which all members will be welcomed, will start at 9 a. m.

Feed distributors will have an interesting meeting on Oct. 11, starting at 2 p. m. This meeting will be conducted by Chairman J. P. Parks of Kansas City, and there will be reports on present position of the feed jobbers under OPA regulations. All feed jobbers and distributors are invited to attend this committee meeting.

National legislation will be discussed at the afternoon meeting on Oct. 12 by George E. Booth, chairman of the National Legislative Committee. At this same afternoon meeting there will be a report from the National Retail Feed Committee by its Chairman Fred Kerber of Emmetburg, Iowa. He will discuss retail feed problems as they have been gathered in letters to and from various parts of the country.

J. L. Welsh of Omaha, completing his sec-

ond year as president of the National Ass'n, will open the afternoon meeting on Oct. 12 with a formal speech. He will be introduced by First Vice President F. Peavey Hefflinger of Minneapolis.

An important feature of this Annual Meeting will be the resolutions to be adopted as "policy" for the coming year. Resolutions are now being received from members, and will be presented by a committee headed by R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis. The National Association has adopted a policy of asking its members to suggest resolutions by mail, in advance of the Annual Meeting, so that all members, whether they attend the meeting or not can have an opportunity to suggest association policies. In the same manner members are being asked to make nominations for the Board of Directors, and these nominations will be handled by a special committee headed by Ex-President S. L. Rice of Metamora, O. The election will be on the afternoon of Oct. 12.

The Executive Committee, governing group of the National Association when the Board is not in session, will hold a meeting at noon on Oct. 12, with Chairman F. E. Watkins of Cleveland, O., presiding. This committee will make a report to the Board that afternoon on the financial and other business affairs of the association.

A tentative program now is being prepared by the National Association for its members. A program giving details will be sent out about Oct. 1.

THE UNITED NATIONS Food and Agricultural Organization will hold a meeting of its interim commission Oct. 16, probably at Quebec. Forty-four countries joined the organization in May, 1943, at Hot Springs, Va.

CANADIAN mills in July ground 8,093,417 bus. of wheat compared with 7,710,268 bus. in the like month last year. The total wheat milled for the crop year ending with July was 109,464,388 bus. against 107,071,741 bus. for the corresponding period of the previous crop year.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the

Oct. 1, 2. Illinois Feed Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 5, 6. Western Seedmen's Ass'n, Hotel President, Kansas City, Mo.

Oct. 8, 9. New York State Seed Ass'n, Hotel Rochester, Rochester, N. Y.

Oct. 11, 12. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Fontenelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Oct. 13. California Seed Ass'n, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Oct. 29, 30. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

Nov. 26, 27. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Fort Des Moines Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 13, 14. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 14, 15. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 5, 6. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 18, 19, 20. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of Minnesota, at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Secretaries Circle Conference

In the Paxton Hotel, Omaha, Nebr., 9:30 A. M., Oct. 13, 1945. Presiding—Fred Sale. President.

Report from Washington—Ray Bowden.

Minimum Wage Law as it affects country elevators—Jim McElligott.

Relationship between the National and affiliating associations—Duke Swanson.

College short course for grain and feed men—Fred Sale.

Small business associations—Lou Thompson. Membership and promotion—Lloyd Larson. Service charges to members—Lloyd Case. Association publications—Phil Runion. Directory—Mark G. Thornburg.

Cancellation of Right of Way Lease

The Supreme Court of South Dakota on May 15, 1945, decided in favor of the Milwaukee Railway Co. in the suit brought by Geo. M. Babcock to recover possession of a grain elevator on the right of way at Wagner, S. D.

The site was leased in 1907 to the Wagner Grain Co., which built the elevator. In 1929 the lease was assigned to Babcock, who used the elevator in connection with his farming operations and paid the annual rent of \$2250 until 1936. December 1, 1938, the Railway Co. served notice of termination of lease for non-payment of rent.

Following the receipt of this notice Babcock did nothing. The elevator was in a bad state of repair and not being used until the section foreman at Wagner placed locks on the doors and boarded up the windows. In November, 1939, the Railway Co. notified Babcock that it considered the elevator a fire hazard and unless it was removed in 30 days the company would cause its removal.

Babcock sought to get a new lease and pay the back rental, but the Railway Co. demanded a bill of sale to secure the back rent of \$112.08, which Babcock refused. The Railway Co. then offered to give a new lease conditioned on payment of the past due \$112.08. Babcock wrote he was settling with his creditors on the basis of 50 per cent and sent a check for \$48.75 which had written on the face thereof "settlement in full on Wagner elevator." The Railway Co. accepted the check in payment of rent due up to the time the lease was canceled, but wrote that this did not affect the cancellation of the lease.

In July, 1941, the Railway Co. leased the elevator to Ernest McKee, who made improvements costing \$1,000. Babcock brought suit against McKee for possession and the Circuit Court of Charles Mix County gave judgment for Babcock on the theory the Railroad company had waived its right, title or claim to the elevator.

The State Supreme Court, however, reversed this, holding that the lease provided for an abandonment of the property to the Railroad Company in event of failure to remove before the lease terminated. "Obviously the payment of the rent by Babcock in the amount of \$48.75 was recognized by all parties as a payment only to the time the lease was canceled by the company. We find nothing in the record indicating an intention on behalf of the company to waive the provisions of the lease."—18 N. W. Rep. (2d) 750.

"THE ATTITUDE of our administration in reciprocal trade agreements will influence the amount of vegetable oils imported and will also influence the price and therefore, until we know what the policy will be, it is hard to foresee the price at which domestic soybean oil will be offered to the manufacturers," says Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, Iowa, pres. of the American Soybean Assn.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Grain Handling in Palestine

Grain & Feed Journals: The whole grain business is in the hands of the government, and no private enterprise can import grain.

Grain is usually shipped here in bulk. As there are no elevators to lift the grain from the hatches, it is filled into bags at the port of destination and then discharged as bagged cargo.

Generally importers used to insure the weight with the Societe de Surveillance, which is responsible for the delivery of exact weight at destination.—M. Dizengoff & Co., Tel-Aviv, Palestine.

The Wage and Hour Act

Grain and Feed Journals: A pattern of the administration's ideas about amendments to the Wage and Hour Act is found in S1349, sponsored by 10 Senators. This bill proposes that the minimum wage rate to be raised promptly to 65c per hour, with 70c per hour the following year, and 75c per hour after that. More important to country elevator operators is the revision of Section 13, and the elimination of the exemption formerly given to employees in country grain elevators under Sec. 13(a)(10), the "area of production" exemption clause.

The seasonal exemption for 14 weeks, which applies to hours only and which we obtained in 1941, would still be maintained, as would the exemption for outside salesmen, retail selling in intrastate commerce, etc. Should the bill pass in something like its present form, all country elevator employees would be under the bill at the increased minimum pay rate.

The bill is referred to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. Signers of the bill were Pepper, Kilgore, Myers, Wagner, Chavez, Magnuson, Guffey, Mead, Murray and Thomas of Utah. We will ask the Senate committee for an opportunity to testify when hearing dates are set. Our objection will be against the elimination of the Sec. 13 (a)(10), since we hold this exemption is proper and necessary. To put all country elevator employees under this high minimum wage and overtime, without according some means of recapturing the expenditure in rates allowed by States and by the OPA, would be ruinous to many country elevator men.

WLB General Order 40 provides that wage or salary increases may be made without the approval of the Board, upon the condition that such increases will not be used, in whole or in part, as the basis for seeking an increase in price ceilings, or for resisting otherwise justifiable reductions in price ceilings or, in the case of products or services being furnished under a contract with a federal procurement agency, will not increase the cost to the United States; provided, however, that such increases are agreed to by a duly certified or recognized representative of the employees involved, if there is such a representative.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

TERMINATION of the Government's public purchase program on burlap at the end of this year was announced by the War Production Board Sept. 18. At the same time, WPB outlined procedures for authorizing the resumption of private importations of burlap from India within the limits available to the United States under its existing Combined Raw Materials Board allocation.

Washington News

THE PRESIDENT on Aug. 30 abolished the 48-hour minimum work week for war plants.

THE PRODUCTION Readjustment Committee and the four divisions under its authority have been abolished, effective Sept. 30.

RICE loans on the 1945 crop by the government will average \$1.27 per bushel on rough rice, at 3 per cent per annum, maturing on or before June 30, 1946.

INDUSTRY advisory committees of an over-all type will be retained on an "on call" basis until the War Production Board is liquidated. WPB announced Sept. 7, in issuing supplementary rules to govern its advisory groups.

SOYBEAN purchases will be made in 1945 on the same basis as in 1944, the CCC has announced. The support price will be \$2.04 per bushel for grade No. 2, 14 per cent moisture, delivered to the country elevator.

THE PRESIDENT on Sept. 19 turned over to the Sec'y of Labor, Schwellenbach, the War Labor Board, War Manpower Commission and U. S. Employment Service. Mr. Schwellenbach has appointed Edgar L. Warren head of the U. S. Conciliation Service.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC Administrator Leo T. Crowley said the government should stop its buying and selling abroad as soon as possible. W. C. Taylor, president of the Export-Import bank declared he preferred that all foreign buying here be done thru regular trade sources. The CCC may doubt this.

POSTWAR PURCHASES of all food for the armed forces by a single War Department agency is recommended in a report by the War Department Special Food Committee, composed of civilian food industry leaders appointed by Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson to survey the Army's entire food situation.

A TOTAL OF 164,444 applications covering 199,300 farms was written by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation on 1945 crops, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Applications are now being received for winter wheat to be harvested in 1946. Applications for insurance on wheat planted last spring totaled 14,390 covering 23,394 farms and for flax, 31,131 covering 38,072.

SALES OF Government-owned food by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during July totaled \$193,406, compared with \$1,070,148 the previous month. July sales brought the total amount sold since May 1, 1944 to \$36,768,477. Grain and cereal products brought \$65,972 or approximately 34 per cent of the July total, compared with \$622,418 in June. Most of this amount came from the sale of oats, which returned \$59,962. Smaller quantities of dry beans, rice, soya flour, cheese soya soup, linseed meal and grass and rye seed also were sold.

JOBS.—At the end of World War I, England's liberal leader, David Lloyd George, said, "You cannot have improved wages and conditions of labor unless you increase production... There is one condition for the success of all efforts... confidence. You must give confidence to all classes, confidence to those who have brains, to those who have capital, to those with hearts and hands to work... To capital I say: You shall not be plundered or penalized; do your duty by those who work for you and the future is free for all the enterprise you can give us."

SPEEDY INTEGRATION of surplus industrial plants into America's peacetime civilian economy so that more jobs may be created is the aim of Regulation No. 10 relating to the disposal of industrial property, issued Sept. 8 by the Surplus Property Board. To be disposed of under this regulation of SPB are industrial plants representing 20-25 per cent of the country's industrial facilities, or roughly one-third more than the country's productive capacity before the war. In certain categories, the Government holdings represent the dominant part of entire industries. Synthetic rubber plants, for instance, represent 98 per cent of that industry's capacity. The government also owns 90 per cent of aircraft, 90 per cent of magnesium, and 55 per cent of aluminum productive capacity.

IF the employee is a key one and if he is to be engaged in an activity essential to national health, safety or interest, particularly any critical activity such as transportation, the Army may grant, but not promise, a release.

Death of C. C. Fields

Clarence C. Fields, vice pres. of the Norris Grain Co., and manager of its Winnipeg office, died Sept. 12, following an operation. He was 65 years of age.

Born at Havensville, Kan., Mr. Fields was educated at Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., and in 1900 began his business career with the Star Grain & Lumber Co., at Wellsville, Kan.

His first connection with the Norris Grain Co. was as manager of the Wichita office in 1907. In 1908 and 1910 he was manager for the Norris Grain Co. at Kansas City, where he became a member of the Board of Trade. After being appointed manager of the company's office at Winnipeg, Man., in 1910, he became active in promoting the interests of the grain trade. He was a director of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange Clearing Ass'n, of the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n, the Traders Building Ass'n, and took an active part in community work.

He was a member of the Manitoba and Winnipeg Jockey Clubs, of the St. Charles Country Club, the Pine Ridge Golf Club, the Manitoba Club and the Motor Country Club.

Surviving him are the widow, one son, Carroll Fields with the J. H. Griffin Grain Co., and a daughter whose husband, Harold Smith, is with the Reliance Grain Co.

Trading was suspended for two minutes on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in respect to his memory.



C. C. Fields, Winnipeg, Man., Deceased

Farm Surpluses and Their Cure

While in Chicago recently the director of the Board of Trade heard J. L. Welsh of Omaha, Neb., for the past two years pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, state a solution of the farm problem that does not rest in decreased production, dumping in foreign countries, processing taxes, export subsidies, marketing quotas or any of the panaceas which have been brought out proudly by their sponsors during the past thirty years as the salvation of the American farmer. Mr. Welsh suggests increased grain usages. In itself there is nothing very novel in that thought, but he goes further and shows what the processing firm with which he is affiliated has done, and offers its experience as evidence of the tremendous potential possibilities which rest in turning the great recurrent surpluses of grain into alcohol and dozens of other by-products.

In addition to being in the grain business, Mr. Welsh is a vice-president of the Farm Crops Processing Corporation, which operates an industrial alcohol distilling plant at Omaha. Financed originally by the Defense Plant Corporation, a government organization, the plant was built at a net cost of \$6,000,000 and originally was calculated to produce 50,000 gallons of alcohol daily. At present it is using 30,000 bus. of grain each 24 hours, and its alcohol output has been stepped up over 50 per cent, while thru the use of scientific methods which they are bringing to bear there, the total production of the plant will soon be stepped up to nearly 110,000 gallons of industrial alcohol each day.

There are several hundred known uses for industrial alcohol already, and science and chemistry are constantly working to increase this number. Among the ones now known are smokeless powder, medicinals, anaesthetics, plastic, synthetic rubber, dry ice and fuel. In commenting on these, Mr. Welsh mentioned that dry ice, which is nothing more nor less than highly compressed carbon dioxide, is a very important by-product from the standpoint of dollars and cents. He said that when they have completed and installed the machinery for capturing the carbon dioxide which escapes completely from their one plant at present, they will have an additional daily revenue of \$9,000, which, on the basis of its current average daily production of around 75,000 gallons of alcohol, would mean a reduction of better than 10c per gallon on its production cost.

Fair Labor Standards Act Not Applicable

The Supreme Court of Colorado on Mar. 5, 1945, reversed a decision of the Denver district court, and held that the Fair Labor Standards Act did not apply where employee's work in connection with interstate commerce was tenuous, incidental, unsubstantial or inconsequential.

Jane Frazier, employed as egg candler, had brought suit for \$1,064.08 overtime pay, against the Mile High Poultry Farms, Inc., some of the eggs candled in Jefferson County having been purchased from without the state.

The court figured that of the shipments made plaintiff candled only slightly more than one per cent that went into interstate commerce.

The court quoted 110 Colo. 73, 130 P. 2d 691, reading:

"Where goods are ordered and shipped in interstate commerce to meet the anticipated demands of customers without specific orders therefor, the interstate commerce ceases when the goods come to rest in the warehouse in the state of destination, and an employee of the consignee then engaged in handling, wrapping, packing and preparing such goods for shipment in the state, is not within the wage and hour provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards Act."—157 Pac. (2d) 125.

Protein Scarcity Makes Labeling Difficult

V. A. Wolcott, chief of the California Bureau of Field Crops, writes the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n:

"I know that many of the members of your Ass'n are interested in this Bureau's attitude on labeling in connection with the protein scarcity now facing us. We appreciate the difficulties under which manufacturers will have to operate until relief comes. We must, however, in fairness to the consumer-purchaser and because of our obligation under the law insist that analysis guarantees be correct even though this involves alteration of labels."

"The statement of ingredients will be given secondary importance and no action will be taken where the substitute is of equal or better quality than the ingredient replaced and the substitution does not continue over an unreasonable length of time. This has been our policy during the war years and I believe that you can depend upon us to continue to try to enforce it with understanding and consideration."

From Abroad

JAPAN is reported to require imports of 75,000,000 bus. each of wheat and rice.

UNITED Kingdom wheat crop is forecast as 84,000,000 bus., against 117,000,000 bus. last year.

FRANCE will have a wheat crop estimated at 55 per cent less than the pre-war production. Import requirements are placed at 56,000,000 bus.

EUROPE will require over 500,000,000 bus. of wheat during the coming year. The crops are estimated to be 10 to 20 per cent smaller than last year.

FRANCE has bought 48,000,000 bus. of wheat from the United States since the outbreak of the war, all under lend lease until Aug. 20. Sales now are on a long-time credit basis.

BUENOS AIRES.—The National Grain & Elevator Commission estimated July 1 stocks as: Wheat 4,305,580 metric tons, flaxseed 586,546, oats 283,462, barley 464,662, rye 169,952, and sunflower seed 407,167. Stocks on farms are not included.

WHEAT FLOUR production of 22,246,951 sacks in July decreased from June when 53,434,569 bus. of wheat were ground to produce 22,849,684 sacks of regular flour and 942,823,189 pounds of offal. The July production shows a considerable increase over the like month of the preceding year when 42,342,335 bus. were ground in the production of 18,270,313 sacks of regular wheat flour and 725,247,719 pounds of offal.—Bureau of the Census.

Soybean Inspections Show Decrease

Inspected receipts of soybeans have shown a seasonal decrease for the past four months, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration. August receipts totaled 1,733 cars compared with 3,063 cars in July, 3,642 cars in June, 5,953 cars in May, and 6,588 cars in April. Inspected receipts October through August this season were 82,979 cars compared with 81,805 cars during the same period last season.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in August continued good, 89 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 88 percent in July and 87 percent in June. October through August this season 88 percent graded No. 2 or better compared with 87 percent last season.

Inspections of soybeans in August included the equivalent of 413 cars inspected as cargo lots, and truck receipts equivalent to about 21 cars.

Better Offices for Country Grain Dealers

One of the encouraging signs of the time is the construction of more commodious, more convenient and more comfortable offices in which to conduct the country elevator business. A glaring example along this line is the new general office and feed display room of the Monroe Grain Company at Monroe, Nebr., illustrated herewith. It is well-heated and the accounting department is separated from the general office so that the records of the business can be easily protected from inspection by curious visitors and sneaks with sticky fingers.

Illustrated herewith is its modern, well-lighted, new office that has an attic which will help to protect occupants from the heat of the summer sun and, although not air conditioned in the latest stage of that protection, it is provided with facilities that insure comfortable reception for all customers in all seasons.

It also provides ample room to make an attractive display of feeds and seeds in the hope of promoting sales and filling orders. The old wooden shed used by so many country grain buyers has not helped to protect the cash box from strange visitors while the office is deserted, and the summer heat of many country offices has been sufficient to drive out customers as well as the owners and operators.

Our news reports of improvements being made at country points clearly emphasize the trend for providing more attractive and more comfortable offices not only for the working force, but for all customers. It helps to promote and increase business.

DISTILLERS may use 750,000 bus. of corn in October, says the U. S. D. A.



Willis Peltier, manager of the Monroe Grain Co., Monroe, Nebr., standing in front of the new office and feed display room.

Leaking in Transit.

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

B. & H. 23341 went east thru Bigelow, Kan., July 5 leaking wheat at door post.—Bigelow Grain & Feed Co.

D. L. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

A. T. & S. F. 61163 went south thru Paul, Neb., at 4:15 p. m., Sept. 5, leaking oats very badly at corner.—Farmers Union Co-op., W. R. Stanley, mgr.

Penn 52700 going west thru Portsmith, Ia., Aug. 7, had car door open and was leaking oats over grain doors.—F. W. Peterson, mgr., Community Elevators, Inc.

A. T. & S. F. 153947 passed thru New Albany, Ind., on the Southern Ry. at 4 p. m., Sept. 21, leaking a steady stream of barley at the grain door.—McDonald & Co.

Soo 38718 and **P.M. 89061** on train No. 82 were leaking grain badly passing thru Sanborn, Minn., Aug. 13.—Bruce Edgar, mgr. Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr. Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Penn 596712 passed thru Eudora, Kan., at 11 a. m., July 18, bound for Kansas City leaking wheat badly on the side near the door. Agent at Eudora was notified.—J. D. Adams, Eudora Mills.

Milw 711159 went thru Hersher, Ill., about 2:30 p. m., July 19, leaking quite a stream of grain. Trainmen expected to have it attended to at Kankakee yard.—Ezra Marti, sole owner. Farmers Grain Co.

Ten Cars in a train going east on the Santa Fe were derailed into a ditch at Quenemo, Kan., spilling 18,000 bus. of wheat on the ground, of which railroad officials estimated 90 per cent would be saved.—G. M. H.

B. & O. 17914, leaking oats and **C. & N. 408133**, leaking yellow corn, went thru Paul, Neb., on the M.P.R.R., at 10:45 a. m., Sept. 6. The C. N. was leaking at side and the B. & O. over trucks. Farmers Union Co-op., W. R. Stanley, mgr.

Southern 157437 was leaking a stream of yellow corn the size of a broomhandle from the bottom of one side about the center of the grain door about 9:45 a. m., Aug. 29, in a diesel powered freight that had picked up two carloads of feeder lambs at Kirkland, Ill., 67 miles from Chicago. I phoned our R.R. agent at once, but train did not stop again to set it out here.—L. W. Colton, grain department Kirkland Feeding Yards.

AN INCREASED demand for oats has been felt at Chicago from the east, following the Canadian government's action prohibiting exports of barley and holding up permits on oats.

Books Received

POSTWAR LABOR POLICY surveys the opinion of 600 informed persons on mediation and arbitration of labor disputes and the government's role therein. The answers show that 52 per cent believe in a strengthened Conciliation Service; but only 33 per cent believe that the Conciliation Service should be empowered to settle disputes by final order, and only 25 per cent think the Conciliation Service should have power to regulate wages by formula. A pamphlet of 41 pages by the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., 24th and N Streets, Washington, D. C.

Wheat Purchase Program for 1945

Under the Stabilization Act of 1944 the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has announced that farmers putting wheat under Commodity Credit Corporation loan will have the option of selling the wheat next spring to the Production and Marketing Administration at 15 cents a bushel above the applicable loan value, less charges. The 1945 loan averages nationally \$1.38 a bushel or 90 per cent of the July 1 parity of \$1.53 a bushel. The purchase program is applicable to both farm-stored and warehouse-stored wheat:

All unredeemed farm-stored loan wheat on April 1 next, which is delivered to PMA by the producer in accordance with the instructions, will be purchased by PMA. The purchase price will be the applicable loan value for the wheat delivered, plus 15 cents per bushel, but not more than the ceiling price. The producer will be paid the difference between (1) the purchase price and (2) the unpaid amount of the note plus interest to the date of delivery to PMA. No storage payment will be made by PMA on farm-stored loan wheat that is purchased.

All unredeemed warehouse-stored loan wheat in the Southwest will be purchased as of April 1, 1946, and in other areas as of May 1, 1946. The purchase price will be the applicable loan value for the wheat represented by the warehouse receipts, plus 15 cents per bushel, but not more than the ceiling price. The producer will be paid the difference between (1) the purchase price and (2) the unpaid amount of the note plus interest through the date of purchase and including the amount of accrued unpaid warehouse charges through the storage year under the Uniform Grain Storage Agreement.

REQUIRED by law to support prices for two years from January following the declaration of peace, the U. S. D. A. was loath to set up goals predicated on extensive export markets while there remained more than a possibility that the nation's demand counted on to take exportable surpluses would not have the money to buy the outputs.

Trucks Carrying Heavier Loads

While the improvements in country highways have been checked by the various wars, the enlargement of trucks for hauling grain from farm to country elevators has continued with alarming speed. Not only has the increase in the carrying capacity of the trucks now used to market grain greatly increased, but it has forced the country elevator operators to install longer scale decks or platforms and to greatly increase the weighing capacity of their receiving scales.

Recently the Snell Grain Co. of Flagler, Colo. received a load of No. 1 hard dark wheat having a test weight of 62 lbs. and a total net weight of 44,680 lbs. In the days when 30,000 capacity box cars were common, an Oklahoma wag wrote the score of "Baby Mine" on the side of the first automobile box car switched onto a local track and then the words of "Baby Mine," changed to fit the box car, to wit:

"Hush, hush, little box car
Don't you cry,
You'll be an elevator,
By and by."

The large truck load shown in our engraving herewith brought in grain from the farm of Coryell Brothers, twelve miles north of Flagler. The truck shown is 30 ft. long, 8 ft. wide and 4 ft. high. The load was weighed on a new 100,000 pound capacity Fairbanks Morse scale without any shifting of the load. The concrete scale platform of Snell Grain Company is 45 ft. long, 10 ft. wide. Two hundred sacks of cement were required to construct its walls and foundations. Many states have rigid laws restricting the size and weight of trucks licensed for traveling its highways, the prime purpose being to protect the roads, bridges and culverts and promote safety of travel. Some day we will have uniform laws covering road regulations that will be reasonable and promote highway transportation of all farm crops.

THE WAR MANPOWER Commission announced Sept. 19 that all but three of the 38 wartime manpower controls have now been formally rescinded.

CONVENTION goers will be pleased to learn that train reservations can be made 14 days in advance instead of 5. Restriction against operation of sleeping cars for civilians for 450 miles or less continue in force.



Truck Carrying 44,680 Lbs. of Wheat on 30-ft. Scale of Snell Grain Co., at Flagler, Colo.

Safflower Seed Production

By C. E. Claassen and T. A. Kiesselbach,
Department of Agronomy, Neb. Agr. Exp. Sta.
The prevailing great demand for drying oil and high-protein feed supplements has increased agricultural and industrial interest in safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius* Linn.), a new crop to this country.

Safflower is an important oilseed crop grown in the semi-arid regions of India, Egypt, and Iran. It is also grown to some extent in Turkestan, China, Russia and other countries. Wherever produced the oil is used locally and does not enter world trade. Altho the oil is edible its best utilization would be found in the paint, varnish and allied industries.

Safflower, botanically a member of the composite family, is a coarse, erect, glabrous annual herb which grows 12 to 36 inches in height. When planted in western Nebraska in the latter part of April or early May the seedlings emerge within 8 to 15 days. At first the plants form a rosette and remain in this decumbent stage for 2 to 8 weeks, depending upon the variety; length of day and temperature. From a practical standpoint, variety is the most important factor determining how long safflower plants remain in the rosette stage. After "shooting" begins, growth is very rapid.

OIL AND PROTEIN CONTENT.—The seeds are somewhat similar in appearance to those of sunflower and nearly the size of barley. They vary in color from pure white to creamy white. The test weight of good-quality dry-land seed usually ranges from 45 to 48 pounds per bushel, and from 42 to 46 pounds under irrigation. The major constituents of the seed of good Indian varieties are: Hull, 40 to 48 per cent; oil, 29 to 32 per cent; protein, 15 to 18 per cent, and moisture, 8 to 10 per cent. After the hulls and the oil are removed the remaining oil cake contains from 40 to 60 per cent protein, depending upon the percentage of hulls removed.

ADAPTED TO SEMI-ARID REGIONS.—A review of literature pertaining to safflower indicates that it is grown commercially only in

semi-arid regions. In India the most extensive production is in the driest areas of the Bombay Deccan where the monsoon (rainy) season is very short. It is considered to be the most drought-resistant of all valuable oilseed annuals.

Results of regional testing in this state indicate that its adaptation is limited to approximately the area with an altitude of 3000 feet or above. The quality of seed produced in eastern Nebraska is poor and yields are not sufficient to make this crop competitive with other standard crops. On the other hand, safflower produced in the Panhandle area has an oil content comparable to that of the same varieties grown in safflower-producing areas of foreign countries.

YIELD.—An annual rainfall of approximately 15 inches, with 50 per cent of the moisture falling in the April to June period, could be expected to produce from 300 to 700 pounds of safflower per acre on non-fallow land.

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION.—Assuming the seed to be worth \$0.04 per pound (the current approximate price that industry could pay) the yields of safflower produced in dry-land experiments have been high enough to make this crop compare favorably with other standard crops grown under similar moisture conditions. The production and processing of safflower in the semi-arid regions would provide a protein supplement in the form of oilseed cake and a new cash crop which might be desirable should starch crops again become oversupplied. It is suggested that farmers acquaint themselves with this crop, its possibilities, production requirements and limitations. However, commercial production should not be undertaken at the present time without some understanding with an existing organization for the disposal of the seed. In order to establish safflower as a profitable crop it will be essential for the producer, processor, chemist, and plant breeder to work in close cooperation.

NO BREEDING.—Until very recent years there has been no breeding of safflower in the United States and very little has been accomplished along this line in foreign countries. The present breeding program in Nebraska should

soon make available superior yielding strains with an oil content of 33 to 34 per cent. These new strains will facilitate weed control by remaining in the rosette stage for a shorter period. It also appears that absence of spines ultimately can be combined with these other desirable characteristics.

PROGRESS AT ALLIANCE, NEB.—In the spring of 1944 approximately 5,000 pounds of safflower seed of high oil content varieties which had been produced in connection with this project was made available to the Alliance Safflower Company for trial plantings in the Panhandle. In addition, about 4,000 pounds of the same varieties was obtained from the Huntley, Montana, Field Stations. A total of 92 acres was planted under irrigation and 192 acres on dry land.

Most of the dry-land farmers who harvested safflower in 1944 consider their first year's results satisfactory and intend to increase their acreage in 1945.

HARVESTING safflower with a combine is the only satisfactory method because of numerous disagreeable spines on the leaves. Since this crop does not lodge, is not subject to bird damage, and seldom shatters, harvesting may be delayed until late fall.

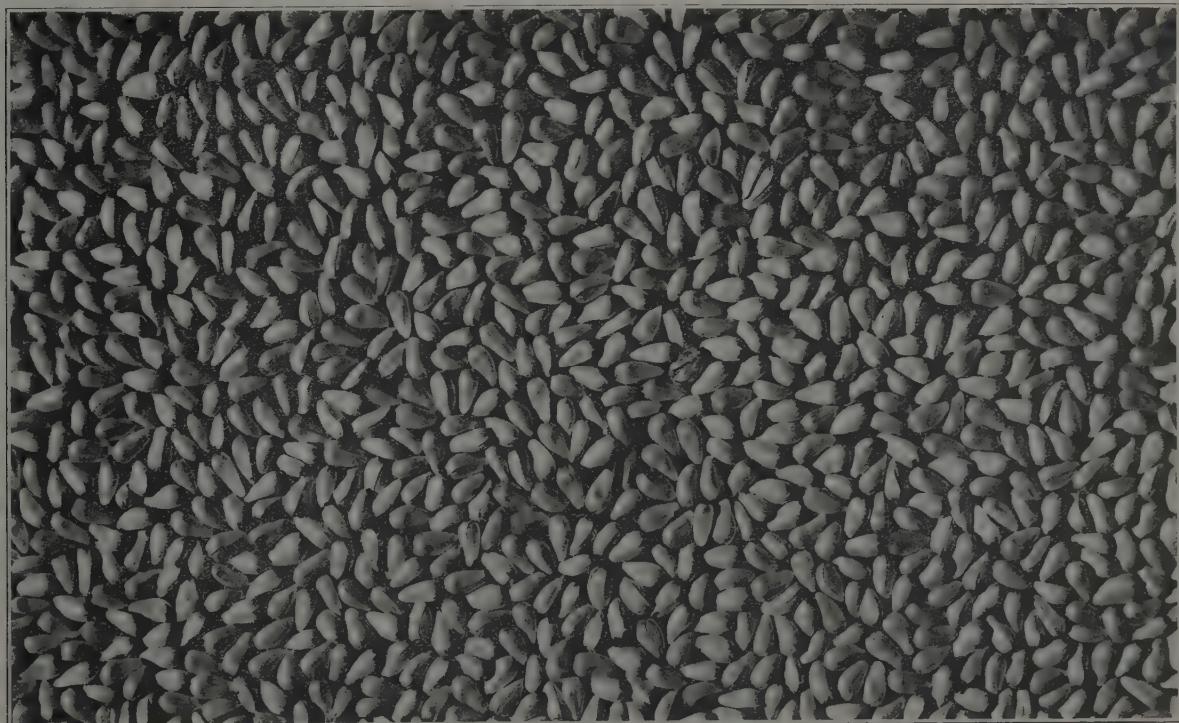
Premium Removed on Recleaned Oats

Effective Sept. 19 the O.P.A. in amendment 2 to supplement 2 of F.P.R. 2 has cancelled the premium for race horse oats, by the following:

3. The subparagraph entitled "Premiums for Special Oats" in paragraph (a) of Table 1 of Appendix A is amended to read as follows:

Premium for recleaned oats. Oats which have been processed by cleaning and separation and containing less than 1 per cent of foreign matter may be sold at a premium of 2¢ per bushel over the maximum price for the grade and quality of the oats so delivered as computed elsewhere in this supplement.

IMPORT controls on rye and hulled and unhusked oats will be removed about Sept. 15 by the Department of Agriculture.



Safflower Seed. Photo by Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Evansville, Ind.—Indiana's corn crop made rapid progress during the week ending Sept. 22 and one-third now is safe from frost.—W. B. C.

Tribune, Kan.—A phenomenal oats yield of 125 bus. per acre was reported at the Tribune Kansas State College Experiment Station. The variety making such a yield was Osage oats.—G. M. H.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 12.—Wheat production in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana is about 13 million bushels below the '44 crop, but farmers are expected to harvest 178 million bushels, which is 38 million bushels above the 1934-to-43 average.—F. K. A.

Duluth, Minn.—Temperatures in parts of the northwest have gone pretty close to the freezing line, but as yet there have been no reports of killing frost to damage grain still growing, especially the late seeded corn. This will require several weeks more before it will mature and be out of the danger.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 12.—The combined spring and fall wheat crop for all Canada is estimated at 321,409,000 bus. The oats crop is estimated at 384,289,000 bus., according to the Canadian government report. The fall and spring rye crop is estimated at 6,452,000 bus.; the flax crop is 7,397,000; the barley crop, 161,135,000 bus.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 22.—Drove 100 miles west and back yesterday and the corn crop couldn't be asked to be better. In Central, Eastern Indiana we have had one little nip of frost, not enough even to affect the tomatoes. Corn is hanging over it is so heavy. It can't hold its head up longer, and is filled from tip to stern with corn; filled like regular Indiana show corn.—Goodrich Bros. Co., F. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Fowler, Kan.—The alfalfa seed harvest is under way in the Artesian valley which is again coming to the front as a leading alfalfa center. The yield and quality are good and the price the seed is bringing, \$26 per pound, is attractive. The seed is turning out from one to two

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	...
July 1.....	48,561	1,374	20,543	39,196	...
Mar. 8.....	42,135	865	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,577	884	23,513	53,157	24,244
Mar. 17.....	40,003	901	22,853	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	905	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,028	775	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	963	22,415	46,222	21,328
Apr. 13.....	40,817	950	23,225	45,825	20,919
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,720	48,757	22,743
Apr. 28.....	39,768	1,064	24,441	49,227	21,902
May 5.....	39,152	1,233	24,047	48,448	21,195
May 12.....	37,477	1,359	24,102	47,622	21,715
May 19.....	36,970	1,828	25,986	45,382	21,975
May 26.....	34,816	1,770	23,662	45,064	22,691
June 2.....	35,141	1,864	24,545	42,334	20,639
June 9.....	38,822	1,763	25,714	44,311	21,368
June 16.....	39,160	1,702	25,032	42,457	21,561
June 23.....	41,161	1,844	25,837	41,524	21,800
June 30.....	42,710	1,886	27,446	40,863	22,525
July 7.....	44,738	1,849	27,584	37,604	22,859
July 14.....	45,344	1,690	31,054	35,967	23,764
July 21.....	46,816	1,683	31,470	34,627	23,943
July 28.....	45,344	1,694	31,054	35,967	23,764
July 29.....	46,622	1,683	31,470	34,629	23,943
July 30.....	46,622	1,674	33,015	28,831	24,493
Aug. 4.....	49,791	1,526	36,126	27,303	18,526
Aug. 11.....	50,364	1,557	40,482	28,009	18,988
Aug. 18.....	56,859	1,916	42,728	28,002	14,947
Aug. 25.....	59,242	2,129	45,584	28,774	14,944
Sept. 1.....	58,112	2,300	49,618	30,565	15,520
Sept. 8.....	58,493	2,384	52,081	30,568	15,918
Sept. 15.....	59,919	2,391	54,125	28,880	16,328
Sept. 22.....	54,828	1,857	54,720	28,110	16,907

bushels per acre, which is regarded as very good considering the dry weather. The quality is exceptionally good, with only a very small per cent of noxious weed seed.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Hessian fly is present throughout the winter-wheat belt, and abundantly present in three distinct areas, one of them the eastern-half of Nebraska and Kansas and north-central and northeastern Oklahoma, according to surveys made recently by state and federal entomologists. Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist, Kansas State College, warned "This is the date by which most of the fall brood of flies have emerged from the wheat stubble and volunteer wheat and have died."—G. M. H.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 12.—Estimated production of soybeans at 74.8 million bus. is a new record for Illinois, exceeding the previous high established a year ago by 3.4 million bus. A yield of 21.0 bus. per acre is expected on 3.6 million acres to be harvested for beans. The soybean crop is late, particularly in southern Illinois where much of the late end will undoubtedly be cut for hay.—Illinois Co-operative Crop Reporting Service, A. J. Surratt, Agr. Statistician in Charge.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 10.—In Northern Ontario harvesting is from fifty to seventy per cent completed. There is wide variation in yield and quality of grain. In all sections yields of oats, barley, and fall wheat, are below average and are down from 1944 yields. Some lodging of grain just before harvesting was detrimental to crop yields. The corn crop is very spotty, ranging from poor to very good within individual counties. Most of the crop is late and in some sections will not mature. Estimates of crop range from 50 to 75 per cent of normal.—Monthly Crop Report, Ontario Dept. of Agr. C. J. Gale, Acting Director.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 22.—The corn crop is maturing satisfactorily. Half of the acreage is now practically safe from frost, and two-thirds will be fairly safe by the end of the month, with continued favorable weather. The balance of the acreage will need two to three more weeks of ideal weather to mature. Hybrid corn matures more rapidly than open-pollinated. Last week's heavy rains thoroughly soaked the ground, and high winds in some localities resulted in leaning and tangled corn. Some of the corn will have to be shucked by hand, which will extend husking longer and make more work to harvest.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 20.—The immediate threat of frost has been dispelled, and the no actual damage has been sustained by corn, warmer weather is needed to force growth. On the other hand, rains that accompanied the cool weather were helpful for the late fields in many areas. Whether or not the official estimate of 3,069,055,000 bus. will be sustained is

dependent upon weather developments during the next few weeks. Preliminary reports indicate winter wheat acreage intentions about the same as last year, with a small decrease in the eastern soft winter wheat states and a small increase in the southwest winter wheat states. Dry conditions are holding up seeding in parts of the Southwest and intentions to plant are not expected to be attained unless general moisture is received.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, Editor.

U. S. A. Flax Crop

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 15.—The government crop report of Sept. 1 showed a still further increase in flaxseed production in the United States as a result of favorable weather conditions, especially throughout North Dakota and Minnesota, during August. Production is now estimated at 35,345,000 bus.; the average yield per acre has advanced from 8.8 bus. to 9.1 bus. We give below average yields and production for six of the important flax-producing states with comparisons:

State	Yield	Production	Sept. 1, 1945 Report
Minn.	7.7	6,514,000	11.0 12,375,000
N. D.	8.3	7,661,000	8.0 12,328,000
S. D.	9.0	2,799,000	10.5 4,568,000
Mont.	7.3	1,453,000	4.0 1,232,000
Iowa	6.5	656,000	12.0 1,224,000
Kans.	4.0	452,000	6.0 522,000

Car receipts indicate the continued favorable harvesting conditions. In Minneapolis 1,225 cars arrived this week compared to 943 a year ago. In Duluth receipts are picking up markedly; this week 104 cars were received compared with 95 cars a year ago.

CANADA: The first Canadian official forecast of the 1945 flax crop fixed the production at 7,397,000 bus. compared with last year's final of 9,668,000 bus. It will be recalled that the estimated acreage for the Prairie Provinces this year is 1,034,000 compared to 1,298,000 last year.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

Sorghum Crop Second Largest

A crop of 116,348,000 bus. of all sorghums for grain, the second largest of record, is in prospect for 1945. This is about 2 per cent more than the indicated production a month ago. 65 per cent above the 1934-43 average, but 36 per cent below the record crop of 182,000,000 bus. produced last year.

The sharp decrease in production compared with a year ago is due in large part to a smaller acreage of all sorghums and to unfavorable weather at planting time which prevented growers from planting grain varieties at the optimum time to permit maturity. In spite of the general lateness of the crop, yield prospects improved during August. The estimated yield of 16.0 bus. per harvested acre compares with 15.6 a month ago, 19.9 a year ago, and 13.7 the 1934-43 average.

About 89 per cent of the 1945 acreage for grain is in the three states of Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. As a whole, growing conditions during August in this area were rather favorable except in the northeastern part of Kansas where dry weather retarded growth to some extent. Dry weather in Missouri retarded growth and reduced yield prospects. Texas is expected to produce about 73,000,000 bus. this year or about 62 per cent of the nation's total. Maturity of a large acreage in the high plains country of Texas is still in doubt. Growth and color are good in this area but the crop is late and subject to considerable damage if frosts come earlier than usual.

The crop is in many stages of development; more so this year than usual. Harvest has been completed in south Texas, but farther northward in the high plains area of the state, the crop is only beginning to show heads. New Mexico prospects greatly improved during August, especially in the main producing east-central district, and most of the acreage is expected to mature unless unusually early frosts occur. In most other producing states and areas production prospects are favorable. —U.S.D.A.

CANADA announced August 23 that no further export permits would be issued for barley, having decided to hold the 1944 carry-over and the 1945 crop to protect the livestock.

GULLS that have settled near Kingsley dam fly up the Platte River every morning and devour the grasshoppers that menaced the crops in Garden County, Neb. In a few minutes they clear entire fields.

Arkansas Rice Crop

By J. H. G.

Arkansas rice farmers have begun harvesting their 283,663-acre rice crop with an expected yield of 13,800,000 bus. Because of the wet spring, a considerable portion of the crop was planted late and, with recent rains and the shortage of labor, growers are evidencing considerable concern over the harvest.

The rice acreage in the state has increased approximately 40 per cent since the beginning of the war. This increase has been brought about by new land being brought into production and by increasing acreage planted to rice. Rice is now grown in 16 counties in Arkansas and it is expected that growers will receive in excess of \$23,000,000 for the 1945 crop. It is estimated that the crop will be responsible for \$30,000,000 of business this year, L. A. Carter, manager of the Arkansas Rice Growers Ass'n, said recently.

The Stuttgart and other Arkansas mills are doing considerable work in remodelling and extension work this year, and most of the plants are converting to bulk storage of milled rice, rather than storage in sacks. Probably \$500,000 is being spent in providing rice driers. By the end of the season, there will be about 25 commercial and individual rice driers in operation in the state.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Greenville, O., (RR5) Sept. 10.—Just finishing wheat threshing in our territory. Will need late frost for corn and beans.—Pikeville Grain Co.

Fountain Green, Ill.—The corn and bean prospects at present are considerably below the average in Fountain Green and Webster communities.—P. J. P.

Conrad, Ia.—Practically every Grundy County farmer has found European corn borers in his fields. The damage ranges from nil to 3 per cent of the stalks broken off.—Conrad Farmers Grain Co.

Blue Springs, Neb., Sept. 21.—The dry weather in this district has dried out the corn until practically all is out of danger of frost. The dry weather also took the late corn.—L. J. Smith Feed Mills.

Vale, Ore., Sept. 20.—The first red clover seed began coming in this week. E. E. Clark of the Vale Grain Co. received it. Prospects for a good harvest are bright. The market is very good, with a likelihood of clover and alfalfa seed bringing full ceiling prices to the grower.—F. K. H.

Amherst, Wis., Sept. 21.—Farmers have harvested one of their best oat crops in years; very heavy grain. Biggest corn crop in years in the making due to increased acreage and plenty moisture. Needs 2 more weeks of weather without frost to completely mature.—Rounds Metal-Calf Feed Mill & Elevator.

Duluth, Minn.—Grain receipts in this market on the 1945 crop, Aug. 1 to Sept. 20, totaled 36,285,475 bus., which is slightly better than a million bus. ahead of 1944 for the same period. Wheat leads with oats second, followed by barley. Shipments in the same time ran some 11,000,000 bus. larger this year than last, namely 33,254,540 bus.—F. G. C.

Garden City, Kan.—Because of drought wheat is not even sown, whereas, in other years by this time great stretches of the plains country were dotted with cattle on wheat pasture. Here on the high prairies above 2,000 ft. altitude wheat not in the ground until Thanksgiving will produce well only with ideal conditions all winter and spring.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—L. M. Anderson, grain inspector, says that dockage on wheat is running from 1 to 3 per cent in this area on account of chess or cheat. One car showed 17 per cent cheat. Dockage is twice as heavy this year as it was a year ago. "This heavy run is costing the country grain elevator operator money." A. H. Stephenson, county agent, said. "Buyer must dock the farmer as the wheat comes to the elevator."—G. M. H.

Winchester, Ind., Sept. 15.—No change in the corn situation, it is just about 90 per cent perfect. Nights have been cold this week, down in the fifties, but no frost and corn is maturing nicely. All we hear about it in this eastern central part of Indiana is good news. It is getting awfully scarce in the country and farmers are just feeding their hogs along keeping them growing as well as they can and there will not be very much heavy feeding until new corn is ready to feed—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Ottawa, Ont.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Sept. 13, in bushels: Wheat, except durum, 14,735,838; durum, 313,085; oats, 3,350,032; barley, 3,643,998; rye, 223,685; flaxseed, 140,426. Since Aug. 1, as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, except durum, 33,581,190 (38,064,259); durum wheat, 552,865 (802,247); oats, 15,450,011 (9,959,808); barley, 13,182,645 (13,662,609); rye, 803,457 (1,009,610); flaxseed, 332,176 (918,814).—S. A. Cadmore, Dominion Statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—Cash grain demand continues strong at firmer basis and looks like it will

remain in active request for some time. Milling and elevator interests have been aggressive buyers of all classes of wheat, low or high protein, and have met no apparent competition from the government agency. The C. C. C. recently increased its buying basis 1¢ in this market but with private interests paying higher prices it will be necessary for it to further hike its bids in order to share in supplies. The heavier movement from the country to terminals has been reflected in a more active trading market for cash grains. Buyers are eager for supplies and the daily offerings are practically cleaned up each session, little or none being carried over.—F. G. C.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 15.—With the exception of the acreage that was planted late, the corn crop has made good progress toward maturity. The shucks are drying while the stalk is green, a perfect way for corn to mature and make good quality. With favorable weather, considerable of the corn thru this central area will have matured and be safe from frost by Oct. 1. The

balance of the acreage will require from three to four more weeks. There are some promising corn prospects as well as some poor fields. Late plantings and fields worked too wet show weak stalks and poor color; yields on this acreage will not be high, even if the corn matures. What the crop needs now is an extended period of bright, sunny, weather, with good breeze, to finish out. If the crop matures, the government Sept. 1 estimate should be reached; if not, the percentage of merchantable corn will be reduced sharply.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Buckwheat Supplies Exhausted

Apparently an early heavy demand for buckwheat pancake flour has found many mixers not fully covered on their buckwheat flour requirements. Only small supplies of old crop grain have been available and this unexpected demand has now exhausted supplies at sharp price advances. This higher price level will, no doubt, result in higher opening prices than previously anticipated for new crop buckwheat.

Sellers are not in position to make firm offers on new grain for definite early shipping dates as farmers cannot yet determine how soon their buckwheat will be ready for shipment. Usually we have new buckwheat available for grinding sometime during the first half of October.—Blodgett's Buckwheat Bulletin.

Parity and Farm Prices

							Barley	Soybeans
	Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye			
							1944	
May 15.	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0		
June 15.	150.0	109.8	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0		
July 15.	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0		
Aug. 15.	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0		
Sept. 15.	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0		
Oct. 15.	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0		
Nov. 15.	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0		
Dec. 15.	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0		
							1945	
Feb. 15.	152.0	110.0	68.8	124.0	106.0	165.0		
Mar. 15.	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0		
Apr. 15.	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0		
May 15.	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0		
June 15.	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0		
July 15.	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0		
Aug. 15.	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0		

Farm Prices

							1944	
May 15.	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0		
June 15.	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0		
July 15.	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0		
Aug. 15.	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0		
Sept. 15.	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0		
Oct. 15.	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0		
Nov. 15.	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	205.0		
Dec. 15.	145.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	206.0		
							1945	
Feb. 15.	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0		
Mar. 15.	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0		
Apr. 15.	149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0		
May 15.	149.0	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0		
June 15.	150.0	111.0	67.4	121.0	97.6	217.0		
July 15.	146.0	112.0	65.9	122.0	98.9	216.0		
Aug. 15.	145.0	113.0	58.9	124.0	98.6	212.0		



Geo. W. Matheson, Winnipeg, Man., Elected Pres. of Grain Exchange for Fourth Time

Making Proteins Work Efficiently

By H. J. ALMQUIST, University of California

The requirement of the chicken for protein is actually a requirement for the amino acids which the proteins contain. More than 20 of these amino acids are known. We have been interested during the past few years in studying the amino acid needs of the chick as to the kind and amount. The work is not yet completed with the chick, hence, studies with older fowls have not been undertaken to any extent.

It has been possible only recently to grow chicks on diets containing a single source of protein, or a mixture made from the pure amino acids. Progress was unavoidably delayed until practically all the vitamin, mineral and other requirements of the chick could be ascertained and unquestionably provided for. That time has now been reached. We are at the threshold of a more exact application of amino acid requirements and composition to practical nutrition; about where we were with respect to the vitamins a few years ago.

At this time I may outline briefly a few general facts about amino acid requirements of chicks.

The chick has a definite requirement for practically all of the amino acids in building its tissues.

Some of the amino acids must be obtained preformed in the diet; while some can be synthesized by the chick, if necessary, from other amino acids.

If any one of the amino acids required in the diet is inadequately supplied, the utilization of the other amino acids, and of the diet as a whole, is correspondingly reduced.

If any one of the amino acids is present in a surplus, the excess is not stored, as vitamins may be, but is quickly destroyed. This again means inefficient utilization of protein.

Amino acids required by the chick entirely from the diet include arginine, histidine, lysine, methionine, tryptophane, leucine, isoleucine, phenylalanine, threonine and valine. Amino acids which may be synthesized by the chick include alanine, serine, proline, tyrosine, glycine and cysteine. Synthesis of glycine and tyrosine does not proceed fast enough for optimal growth rate. Cysteine is synthesized at the expense of methionine.

In addition to measuring the requirement of the chick for these amino acids, we have analyzed feed proteins for amino acids and have collected all available published data from other sources. From studies of feedstuff proteins as the single source of proteins in the diet we have learned much specifically about the merits and weaknesses of these practical protein sources.

Fortunately, a comparison of the chick requirements with the known supply of amino acids in feedstuffs proteins shows that we apparently need be concerned with only 6 out of the 20, or more. These are glycine, arginine, lysine, methionine, cysteine and tryptophane, which must be watched in practical rations for the chick. All the others may either be synthesized, or are present in ample quantities so that a deficiency is very unlikely.

Knowing the requirements of the chick and assuming the protein is fed at a level to provide 20 per cent protein in the diet, we can chart the adequacy of that protein as a source of amino acids for the chick. Like mariners' charts, these protein charts may be subject to some inaccuracies, approximations, and natural variations, but they are far better than no charts at all.

While certain of these feeds cannot, for various reasons, be fed at a level to provide 20 per cent protein, this basis of comparison is, nevertheless, very useful.

MILK PROTEINS are known to be deficient in glycine and arginine for the chick but are good sources of lysine, and of tryptophane. High-quality fish meal is a fairly complete source of amino acids. Meat scrap tends to give a surplus of glycine and arginine and a deficiency in the sulfur amino acids and tryptophane.

Of particular interest is the remarkably favorable picture for the alfalfa proteins, except for glycine. This reveals a higher value in alfalfa proteins than had formerly been suspected. The analyses for alfalfa are closely representative of most green feed proteins. They indicate a decided advantage in giving fresh and dry green feed to chickens in these days of protein shortages. Tests are now under way in studying the use of higher than customary levels of alfalfa in chick diets.

SEVERAL OIL-CAKE MEALS show characteristically different patterns. We know from analysis and experiment that the soybean protein is complete except for the sulfur amino acids, cysteine and methionine. Cottonseed meal is weak in respect to lysine. The same applies to linseed meal. Peanut meal is a most badly unbalanced vegetable protein for the chick, showing severe deficiencies in lysine, methionine, cysteine and tryptophane. It is also the only known feedstuff deficient in threonine. These deficiencies of peanut meal are so numerous that they are difficult to rectify by other proteins used in combination with peanut meal.

CORN, WHEAT, BARLEY and yeast proteins show typical differences. Corn proteins are weak as sources of lysine, cysteine and tryptophane but are unusually good as sources of methionine. Generally, the wheat proteins are a little better balanced than the corn proteins. There is no choice but to employ these cereal proteins, since the grains are necessarily used to provide the energy-yielding components of practical poultry feeds. It becomes a question of how to choose the supplementary proteins so as to patch up the shortages in the cereal proteins. The analyses for barley are less reliable than for corn and wheat but were included as the best available.

VALUE OF BEEF BLOOD PROTEINS for feeding chickens.—Blood meal is a rare example of an isoleucine deficiency, altho it carries appreciable amounts of other required amino acids. The isoleucine deficiency is the reason for former poor results in feeding blood meal to chicks. On the other hand, corn gluten meal carries a surplus of isoleucine and a deficiency of lysine and tryptophane. When combined in a certain proportion, blood meal and corn gluten proteins compensate for the deficiencies in each other, and the mixture greatly exceeds in feeding value either of the original sources of protein. While these meals are not used extensively in California, the information is of value elsewhere in the country and should help to reduce the demand for our Pacific Coast fish meals.

SOYBEAN MEAL.—Another example recently worked out is that of soybean and sesame meal. Proteins of the latter are very little known as to amino acid content. We found by analysis an unusually high content of methionine

and an adequate tryptophane content. When fed as the only protein, sesame meal failed, however, to permit anything but poor chick growth. The difficulty was quickly identified as a deficiency of lysine, only about half enough being present. On the other hand, soybean meal has a surplus of lysine and a deficiency of methionine. The combination of these two meals in a ratio of 2 soybean meal to 1 sesame meal proved to be an ideal source of protein for the chick. Practically, this would mean that a feed mixer who has both of these meals on hand should use them together, rather than as substitutes for each other.

In practical diets, of course, more than 1 or 2 sources of protein are necessarily involved. The charts of the individual protein sources can be used in selecting or combining feedstuff proteins so that they will not run preponderantly to one or more deficiencies. One serious deficiency is enough to cause a diet failure. If there must be one deficiency there might as well be several, it makes no further difference. This situation is well expressed by the old saying "chain is no stronger than its weakest link."

CYSTEINE AND METHIONINE.—One of the most difficult requirements of the young chick to satisfy is that of the sulfid amino acids cysteine and methionine. The minimum methionine

(Concluded on page 229)

Additional Storage Provided at Conrad, Iowa

The scarcity of grain-tight box cars when the last two crops came to market has impressed country elevator men generally with the great advantage of providing extra bulk storage for emergencies, and they start handling the 1945 crop with faster legs and larger storage facilities.

The Conrad Farmers Grain Company of Conrad, Iowa has recently completed a frame iron-clad addition to its elevator, increasing its storage facilities by 50,000 bushels. The new structure is 24 x 64 ft. and 47 ft. high containing 10 new hopper bottom bins. Two twelve inch screw conveyors carry the grain to and from the new bins. Each conveyor is driven by a 7½ HP. back-gearred motor. All machinery in this new addition was supplied by Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Grain is elevated in the middle elevator to the cupola and dropped to a screw conveyor which delivers grain to any one of the bins in the annex. The new annex is of cribbed construction 2 x 6 inch timbers being used up to 23½ ft. and 2 x 4's up to the top iron clad. The entire structure is rodded against lightning. The Smith Construction Co. designed and built this new annex in a record time.



Cribbed Iron Clad Addition of 50,000 bus. Capacity and Two Elevators of Farmers Grain Co., at Conrad, Ia.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Pomona, Cal.—Sherman J. Boss, who recently resigned his position as Los Angeles sales manager for the Quaker Oats Co., effective Aug. 31, is new manager of the local feed mill purchased by Poultrymen's Co-op. Ass'n of Southern California from Hal Williams. Mr. Boss came to California from Cincinnati, O., in 1932, where he had been in the grain and feed business for many years.

CANADA

Fort William, Ont.—Mount McKay Feed Co. is building an addition to its office, 45 x 45 ft. with basement.

Fort William, Ont.—J. C. Perry has succeeded M. Montgomery as superintendent of the Fort William Elvtr. Co., Ltd.

Weston, Ont.—Duncan D. Moody, a partner in the firm of Moody Bros., flour and feed business, died Sept. 4. Before coming here Mr. Moody spent some years in the milling business in South Africa.

Ottawa, Ont.—The advance equalization payment to Canadian farmers on barley has been increased from 15c to 20c a bu. and no exports of barley from the 1945 crop will be permitted during the present crop year, the dominion government has decreed.

Winnipeg, Man.—Harley L. Flood is the new president of Cargill Grain Co., Ltd., John H. MacMillan, chairman of the board, announced Sept. 21. Mr. Flood joined the Cargill organization in 1915 and was associated with company operations in Minneapolis and Duluth until 1932 when he came to Winnipeg to become manager and vice-president of the Canadian company. He is the son of Thos. L. Flood of Minneapolis, who has been with the Cargill firm since 1893.

Winnipeg, Man.—Geo. S. Mathieson was re-elected president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange at the annual meeting held recently. This is Mr. Mathieson's fourth term as president of the Exchange. Stanley N. Jones was elected first vice-pres., and Harley L. Flood, second vice-pres. Members of the council for the two year term are: C. C. Head, D. S. MacEachern, J. M. Porteous, K. A. Powell, C. L. Simonds, and Herbert Tooley, while C. Gordon Smith was elected to fill the one-year term vacancy. The following members of the council will remain in office for another year: W. J. Dowler, R. R. Emerson, R. C. Reece, J. B. Richardson and S. A. Seale.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board announced the following staff changes effective Oct. 1: L. H. Pethick has resigned as general sales manager to enter private business under the name of Pethick Grain, Ltd. He has served on the board for nine years and has headed the sales department since 1937. Before this he had been with the British Empire Grain Co., Ltd., since 1919. W. J. Brooking, who has been ass't sales manager since 1940, after 13 years with Wm. Reid Co., Ltd., will be general sales manager for the board. R. W. Hickman, who has been eastern sales manager of the board since October, 1943, will become ass't sales manager.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Installation of efficient dust controlling machinery, regular inspection of all grain elevators and other grain processing plants and other safety measures were recommended by a jury that conducted an inquest into the deaths of three of the 22 men who lost their lives in the explosion of Elevator No. 5, Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, Lt., here on Aug. 7. The jury suggested that a qualified inspector be appointed by the proper government agency and that the inspector be empowered to enforce his recommendations. It also recommended that smoking on the premises of grain processing plants be prohibited; that all equipment be grounded to dissipate static electricity, and the installation of adequate rescue equipment.

COLORADO

Amherst, Colo.—Construction of a 200,000-bu. elevator is planned here.—G. M. H.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—Spontaneous combustion in coal was the cause of a small fire in the coal shed of the Rodney Elvtr. Co. on Aug. 30.

ILLINOIS

Roanoke, Ill.—The Farmers Ass'n has given its concrete elevators a new coat of paint.

Milford, Ill.—The Milford Grain Co. elevator and office have been given coats of aluminum paint.

Taylorville, Ill.—The soybean plant under construction by Allied Mills, Inc., will be in operation in October.

Homer, Ill.—Loren A. Williams, local elevator owner, has been elected president of the Homer Lions Club.—P. J. P.

La Harpe, Ill.—Wm. E. Elder sold his feed and mill business and has become football coach at Blandinsville High school.

Chester, Ill.—William H. Welge, proprietor of the Buena Vista Mill, has installed a new scale for his own use and public weighing.—P. J. P.

Cadwell, Ill.—The Moultrie Grain Ass'n owning elevators here and at Williamsburg, handled approximately 400,000 bus. of grain during its year just closed.

Coulterville, Ill.—The old elevator building owned by Joe Commetto burned Sept. 3. A part of the building had been razed and salvaged some time ago.

Princeton, Ill.—Edwin Hopkins, who was manager of the Houghton Lumber Co. at LaMille for 18 years, is now connected with the E. W. Hopkins Grain Co. here.

Browns, Ill.—Major Bailey, who operates the Bailey Elevator, is planning construction of a modern business building on the Michel's lot on north Fourth St. in Albion.

Shawneetown, Ill.—A new leg to be used in elevating corn to bins, and two new dust collectors recently were installed in the T. Y. Williams popcorn elevator in New Shawneetown.

Macomb, Ill.—Fred Heck, feed salesman for the McDonough Grain and Milling Co., has been appointed assistant manager of the Montgomery County Service Co. Francis Baker succeeds him as salesman for the McDonough Co.—P. J. P.

Kane, Ill.—Ross Chappell, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator for the past 31 years, resigned, effective Sept. 4. Lloyd McLane, Greene County Clerk, has succeeded him.

Mt. Sterling, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator, which was purchased recently by Harry Tolle is being remodeled by the new owner. The cupola and top story are being torn down.—P. J. P.

Kirkland, Ill.—Lt. O. E. Gene Rusk, local manager for General Mills Feed Co. before entering service as a cadet, recently returned from Childress, Tex., on a 15-day furlough with his family.

Pekin, Ill.—Fire Sept. 11 destroyed the six-story mill building of the American Distilling Co., six carloads of malt and grain unloading equipment. Damage was estimated at about \$300,000.

Delavan, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. at its annual meeting here in September initiated plans to get on a cooperative basis so it can pay patronage dividends. Its grain sales last year totaled over a half million dollars.—P. J. P.

McClusky, Ill.—The Jersey County Grain Co. has purchased the McClusky Grain Co. from the stockholders and will continue to operate the business as they have in the past few years. Arthur Chappell is manager of the local elevator.

Gardner, Ill.—B. D. Booth, manager of the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. for the past 17 years, retired from the position Sept. 1. Torris Sandeno, employed in the elevator, has succeeded him as manager. Raymond Morris is a new employee.

Belleville, Ill.—Flavius A. Walton, general manager of the Belleville Co-operative Grain Co., was operated on early in September at St. Elizabeth Hospital for the removal of gallstones. At last reports his condition was satisfactory.—P. J. P.

Arcola, Ill.—A loss of more than \$27,000 was sustained by the Thomas Monahan Co. Sept. 6 when fire destroyed a broomcorn warehouse, believed to have been started by a locomotive spark. The loss is partially covered by insurance.—P. J. P.

Peoria, Ill.—Allied Mills, Inc., will build a soybean processing plant here to replace the one now being operated on the property of the National Distillers Corp. Harold J. Buist, president of the company, stated another soybean plant in another section of the country is contemplated.

Redmon, Ill.—The local Redmon Grain Co. elevator, one of 8 grain elevators owned by I. N. Coolley and his two sons, James and I. N. Jr., and operated under lease by George Rosser, has been purchased by the latter, who also bought the Cooley owned elevator at Borton. Immediate possession was given.

Brocton, Ill.—Decker & Graham, grain dealers of Terre Haute, purchased the two local elevators owned by I. N. Coolley and sons, James and I. N. Jr., which the former firm is operating, and the Coolley elevators at King's Crossing, Oakland, Payne and McCowan (Hume p. o.), they also operate. Immediate possession was given. The Coolleys recently sold their eight elevators located in northwest Edgar County and adjoining Coles County, for \$100,000.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Cairo, Ill.—A fire that started in the conveyor of the plant of the Cairo Meal & Cake Co. Sept. 4 caused a loss of several thousand dollars, largely to supplies, including sacks. It prevented the operation of a part of the plant for a few days, A. T. Madra, the operator, reported.—P. J. P.

Woodford (Minonk p.o.), Ill.—J. A. Simpson, operator of the Woodford Elvtr. Co. for 41 years, died unexpectedly of a heart attack at his home Sept. 17. His body was cremated, funeral services and interment held at Minonk. Mr. Simpson was a colorful figure in grain circles and will be missed greatly in his community.—L. J. C.

Camargo, Ill.—Reed Holcomb of Tuscola has purchased the grain elevator from Forrest Koehn, who has owned and operated the elevator for the past 13 years, and has taken possession of the business. His son, Hubert Holcomb, will manage the business. Holcomb also owns and manages the Murdock Grain Co. at Murdock.

Champaign, Ill.—Martin M. Keck, grain inspector, reports that car lot inspection of grain for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1 amounted to 5,924 cars, the first year in which a 12-months inspection was carried out. Keck, who was assigned as a grain inspector here through the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce, inspects grain in the elevators of the Champaign area.—P. J. P.

Grayslake, Ill.—Leo DeMeyer, proprietor of the Grayslake Feed Sales, will build a warehouse on the Soo Line property. The structure will consist of a basement and main floor and will be 60 x 80 ft. The walls will be of glazed tile and the building will be entirely fire-proof. It will furnish storage space and a display room. Mr. DeMeyer will continue operation of his present warehouse.

Centralia, Ill.—Ranch-Way Mills, a new firm, opened here Sept. 2, operating in the building formerly occupied by the Kaiser Flour Mill, which has been closed for four years. The plant is being equipped with modern grinding and feed mixing machinery, and will manufacture a complete line of livestock, poultry, dog and rabbit feeds. Co-partners in the firm are John W. Cripe of Kankakee, Ill., and Scott W. Hays of Hays Hatchery.

Bellflower, Ill.—Clarence W. Johnson has sold his grain and coal business which he operated for 36 years, to H. E. Moore of Champaign, effective Sept. 7. Mr. Johnson entered the grain business in 1909; he purchased the Gooch Bros. elevator in 1940. Moore's business will be under the title of Building Service Co., with Geo. Shattler, partner and manager, who will manage the grain and coal business as well as the lumber business upon his return from the Navy. Meantime, Frank Hinshaw will continue to manage the lumber yard, and Elmer Hiter will continue to work at the elevator.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Chicago Board of Trade will be closed on Columbus Day, Oct. 12.

Martin J. Scott, with Uhlmann Grain Co., has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

C. H. Foster, an employee of the Board of Trade Weighing Department since 1895, has retired on pension.

The refinery of Spencer Kellogg & Sons local plant was damaged considerably by fire early Sept. 12. The blaze was confined to the refinery and the production of linseed meal was not interrupted.

INDIANA

Princeton, Ind.—The Nelson Feed Co. has moved into its new building which is constructed of iron sheeting and concrete.—W. B. C.

Clayton, Ind.—The new concrete grain storage is being completed for the Blanton Mills, of which F. W. Blanton is owner.—H. H. H.

North Salem, Ind.—We will remodel the elevator this month, putting in new machinery, and enlarge the building.—North Salem Grain Co.

Dunkirk, Ind.—Orville Freeland recently purchased the Whitacre & Stewart feed plant and is operating it as the Freeland Grain & Coal Co.—F. K. S.

Holland, Ind.—The Holland Mills, owned and operated since 1913 by Fred H. Wellman, has been sold to the Dubois County Farm Bureau. Mr. Wellman has been in the firm since he was 18 years old.—W. B. C.

New Lebanon, Ind.—Wallace B. Springer has installed a new 25-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, dial type, with 24 ft. deck at his elevator.—F. K. S.

Monterey, Ind.—Franklin O. Robinson, owner of the Spencerville Elevator, on Sept. 15 acquired ownership of the local Miller Elevator.—F. K. S.

Warren, Ind.—Glen and Jacob Shaw are operating under the name of Glen Shaw & Son the former Belleville Feed Mill they purchased from E. C. Smyth.—F. K. S.

Chalmers, Ind.—The interest of the Barr Grain Co. has been purchased by the M. B. Raub Agency and will operate under that name from now on.—H. K. Smilie, M. B. Raub Agency.

Carlisle, Ind.—The Carlisle Mill & Elevator has been purchased by Arthur Harris and his four sons from Geo. T. Gettinger and is being operated with no change in the firm name.

Poseyville, Ind.—The portable seed wheat cleaning and treating machine, operated by William Clayton during the last two weeks has cleaned thousands of bushels of seed wheat.—W. B. C.

Blountsville, Ind.—The Wilson-Shirley Grain Co. has been purchased by Geo. A. Shirley and his sister, Mrs. John Masterson and is being operated under the new name of Blountsville Elevator.—F. K. S.

Salem, Ind.—Volney T. Reed, 95, the oldest grain man in Indiana, died at his home Sept. 16. He had been in the grain, seed, implement and hardware business here for 71 years.—H. H. H.

Raber, Ind.—The Raber Co-operative Co. is building a concrete drier building to be equipped with a size 3.5, Hess Oil-Burning Drier. The building will have a 1,000-bu. garner above the drier and a 1,000-bu. bin below the drier. Felts Const. Co. is the builder.—A. E. L.

Deedsburg, Ind.—Deedsburg Feed & Supply Co., after making considerable improvement last winter is again making improvements, adding a new warehouse and installing another large truck scale. Business is improving very satisfactorily, Garland D. Smith, manager, reports.

Mellott, Ind.—Fire that is believed to have started in the cupola, destroyed the Mellott Soybean Processing plant Sept. 3. The loss was placed at \$150,000. More than 11 tons of soybean meal burned. Firemen from six towns fought the blaze. The firm has resumed operations in a nearby building.—P. J. P.

Sullivan, Ind.—The Carlisle Mill & Elevator, building, machinery and business, has been sold by Geo. D. Gettinger, owner, to Arthur Harris, of Merom, and his four sons, Joe and John Harris of near Carlisle, Perry Harris of near Merom and Sgt. William Harris, now serving overseas in the Army. Possession was given Sept. 1. Joe Harris will manage the business.

Wakarusa, Ind.—The Mumaw Feed Co. has moved into its new, modern tile quarters, the structure 40 x 102 ft., with basement and grain storage space for 6,000 bus. New equipment installed includes a seed cleaning and dumping equipment. Aaron Mumaw, owner, will continue his custom grinding, handling of grain, lime and fertilizer, but recently sold his coal business.

Lafayette, Ind.—An eight-weeks' course in the operation of country elevators or the farm supply business, with kindred subjects, will be offered by the School of Agriculture beginning Apr. 29 and ending June 22, 1946. This program is designed to train men for employment in the grain, feed, seed and fertilizer business. Many firms, with valuable men returning to them from the armed forces, are planning to send one or two employees to take this course. The course, however, is equally important to owners and managers of elevators. Those interested in the course should write to V. C. Freeman, Ass't Dean, School of Agriculture, Purdue University, Lafayette.—F. K. S.

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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Sterling, Kan.—The Farmers Elevator recently remodeled its office and installed a 50-ton dial truck scale.

Liberal, Kan.—The Pittman Grain Co. has plans completed for construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator.—G. M. H.

Scott City, Kan.—The Scott City Co-operative is planning construction here of a 500,000-bu. elevator.—G. M. H.

Dodge City, Kan.—The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange plans construction of a 200,000-bu. addition to its plant.—G. M. H.

Big Bow, Kan.—C. D. Jennings, Hutchinson grain man, is planning construction of a 60,000-bu. elevator here.—G. M. H.

Smith Center, Kan.—Miss Myrtle Maddocks started to work recently as bookkeeper at the Smith Center Mill & Elevator Co. plant.—G. M. H.

Winfield, Kan.—John C. Schantz, 85, who had been in the grain and hay business here 41 years, died Sept. 16 after a two-weeks' illness.—G. M. H.

Rozel, Kan.—Joe Ginn has been appointed manager of the Union Co-operative Grain Co., succeeding Earl Nethercott, who is moving to Arizona.—G. M. H.

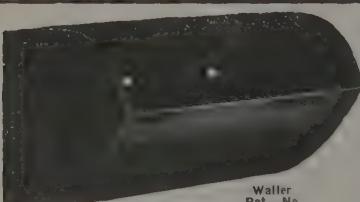
Hugoton, Kan.—A. Anderson has been appointed manager of the Security elevator here, succeeding H. H. Everly, who goes to a grain company at Garden City.



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Abbeyville, Kan.—The Farmers Grain Co., Inc., was granted a state charter recently to operate an oil and grain business.—G. M. H.

Kingman, Kan.—Ed Nichols resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and A. A. Johnson has succeeded him until another manager can be employed.

Tractor (Scott City, p. o.), Kan.—Two 100,000-bu. elevators are to be built here on the Santa Fe line, by D. C. Carpenter and Mrs. Eva Rainey.—G. M. H.

Emporia, Kan.—The Farmers' Supply store opened here recently with Fred Magathan as manager. Mr. Magathan has been in the hybrid seed corn business since 1941.—G. M. H.

Minneola, Kan.—Galen Nolder recently resigned as manager of the Co-operative Elevator, to accept a position as field man with the Consumers Co-operative Ass'n of Kansas City.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. R. Marts, Hutchinson grain man, was burned on his right shoulder, arm and left hand recently when a can of cleaning fluid exploded at his home.—G. M. H.

Hutchinson, Kan.—New members recently enrolled by the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n include Maize Mills, Inc.; Maize; Gordon Feed Co., Inc., Coffeyville; Scholfield Hatcheries, El Dorado, Kan.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Holton, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently opened its feed store which it purchased from John Beyer. J. O. East is the manager, and has improved the store room which will have a decorative Purina front.—G. M. H.

Westmoreland, Kan.—The Perry Packing Co., feed and produce dealers here and in other cities in Kansas, soon will build a store of brick with cement floor, and a loading dock, to be built especially for feed.—G. M. H.

Berwick, Kan.—Elmer Isch, manager of the Noah Edelman elevator and service station and Miss Eldora Jean Wittmer, efficient employee of the Farmers Elevator at Sabetha, Kan., recently were married.—G. M. H.

Haviland, Kan.—Loren Brown of Lewis, Kan. has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. here. He succeeds J. H. Harmon, who goes to Minneola, Kansas, as manager of the Co-operative elevator there.—G. M. H.

Penalosa, Kan.—The newly appointed manager of the Kansas Milling Co. elevators here is E. W. Tarrant, who succeeds Lee Wooldridge who has been in charge for ten years, and who has accepted a position with a Kingman bank.—G. M. H.

Ellis, Kan.—J. G. Warta, manager of the Golden Belt Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, announced recently that his company had purchased the local Uhmann elevator and warehouses. The Co-op plans to use the elevator as an auxiliary and for storage of coarse grains, and the warehouse for feeds.—G. M. H.

Garden City, Kan.—Railroads here have caught up with the wheat rush and, as a consequence, truckers no longer lose a day every time they haul a load of wheat to a country elevator. Every elevator now is furnished daily with all the box cars it needs.—G. M. H.

Larned, Kan.—Fred Roth, who is the new manager of the Armour Produce Co., came from Lyons, Kan., where he had been in the produce business for several years. Shorty Swanson, who has been manager of the Armour station, will remain temporarily.—G. M. H.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The Arkansas City Co-op. Milk Ass'n plans to increase the capacity of its feed plant about 200 per cent by installation of new power units, grinders and legs, Carl Fitzgerald, manager, announced.

El Dorado, Kan.—The C. E. Wolfe alfalfa mill and its contents were destroyed by fire with a loss of several thousand dollars, part covered by insurance. The mill, which opened about a year ago, was located southwest of El Dorado.—G. M. H.

Lewis, Kan.—Chas. S. Fossey, 36, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Livestock Co. elevator, and a neighbor's boy, were burned fatally Aug. 10 in a flash fire in the Fossey basement caused when paint remover being used on the floor, exploded. Mrs. Fossey was critically burned about the arms and legs but is recovering. Mr. Fossey was manager of an elevator at Sawyer before coming here.

Larned, Kan.—The Larned Mill & Elevator Co. now engaged exclusively in production of flour for the Federal Government, will continue to manufacture flour for commercial markets after the government contracts are terminated, according to Supt. Phil Lawson. The mill was purchased from the Bowen Mill Co., completely overhauled, additional equipment installed, and the capacity stepped up to 500 bbls. per day.—G. M. H.

Seneca, Kan.—The Winterscheidt Produce here which was operated by Elmer Winterscheidt for several years, was sold recently to the Seymour Packing Co. of Topeka, Kan. Mr. Winterscheidt said that he intends to devote all his time to the Winterscheidt Elevator here. Don Shultz, field superintendent of the packing company, said that his company plans to use all the feeds manufactured by the Winterscheidt Elevator.

Topeka, Kan.—"Kansas laws on weights and measures are no-account and antiquated," J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the State Board of Agriculture said recently. The Kansas laws allow no statewide method of checking and inspecting scales. Inspections are now in the hands of county authorities. Mohler said that he would bring up a proposal for new legislation on weights and measures at the next meeting of the Kansas legislative council.—G. M. H.

Inman, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. elevator recently loaded a car of wheat of more than 1,700 bus. which was donated by about a dozen churches of various denominations to be shipped to Baltimore, Md., and from there by ship to Holland where it will relieve hungry families. Distribution will be made there by the Netherlands government. The Friesen Grain Co. handled the wheat without charge, and looked after the loading of the car.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—"There is a real danger of a severe hessian fly infestation throughout the eastern two-thirds of Kansas," Reginald H. Painter, Kansas State College department of Entomology, said recently, pointing out that the fly is a very destructive insect. During the dry years of 1932 to 1940, the hessian fly disappeared from the southwestern part of Kansas, but with increased rainfall of the last five years, this insect has moved slowly farther west.—G. M. H.

Scott City, Kan.—One hundred bushel's of grain stolen from a field in Logan County were hauled to a local elevator and recovered by the owner. Frank Dreiling, near Oakley, when Bob Hooker, Logan County sheriff, noticed a peculiar marking in the tire track left in the soft pile of wheat in the field and traced the marks to the elevator. George Nonnamaker was arrested, charged with stealing the grain, when a similar mark was found on a worn tire on his truck.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Part of the Koelling Alfalfa Dehydrating Co.'s plant, valued at \$30,000, was destroyed by fire recently which is believed to have started in the electric control room. An electric motor had burned out earlier in the day and it was necessary to shut down while attempts were made to get repairs from the plant at St. Marv's, Kan. A crew from a Union Pacific switch engine and firemen prevented the fire spreading to a large stock room that adjoined the mill. Mr. Koelling announced that the mill will be rebuilt.—G. M. H.

KENTUCKY

Edmonton, Ky.—Eugene R. Perkins, 70, operator of the New Edmonton Mills until recently forced to retire because of ill health, died Aug. 29.

Salt Lick, Ky.—Salt Lick Milling Co. has been chartered; capital stock, \$25,000; by Arthur and James H. Maze, Ray Rowland, T. A. Roberts, Wm. Sample, C. L. Staton, Otto Shroud and Otto Razor.

Henderson, Ky.—The stockholders of the Henderson Elvtr. Co., Inc., have reduced the firm's capitalization from \$100,000 to \$60,000 of 600 shares at \$100 per share, it was shown in amended articles of incorporation filed in the county court. The company has broadened its powers to permit it to manufacture, sell, buy and handle livestock and poultry feed, as well as farm products.—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—Buhner & Co. have purchased the R. D. Riedling Feed Mfg. Plant and the Louisville Fertilizer & Feed Co. They will co-ordinate their manufacturing facilities with those of the Buhner Fertilizer Co. of Seymour, Ind., and take over the distribution of manufactured feeds in Southern Indiana and all Kentucky, relieving the Seymour plant to that extent. Buhner & Co. will market their feeds under the trade name of Happy Farmer, same as used by the Buhner Fertilizer Co. of Seymour. The Riedling plant has considerable grain storage, and besides manufacturing feeds, the company will deal in grain, salt and other materials. F. F. Buhner of Seymour is president of the newly organized Buhner & Co., E. J. Buhner of Louisville is vice-pres. and treas., and H. G. Schepman is sec'y and general manager.

MARYLAND

Salisbury, Md.—The Berlin Milling Co., Inc. in July, sustained a fire loss caused by spontaneous ignition of cod liver oil dripping in a pile of burlap sacks.

Seat Pleasant, Md.—A 3-alarm fire swept thru the grain and paint warehouse of the F. L. Watkins Co. Sept. 16, causing an estimated loss of \$100,000 and injuring four firemen. Spontaneous combustion in a paint locker caused the fire which quickly spread to several tons of grain and lumber.—G. E. T.

Berlin, Md.—The flour and feed mill and its contents owned by the Berlin Milling Co., Inc., was totally destroyed by fire discovered about 10:45 p. m. Sept. 4. An elevator detached 24 ft. was saved, but a freight car containing several hundred bags of grain, standing on an adjacent railway siding, burned. Spontaneous combustion of grain is believed to have started the fire.—G. E. T.

MICHIGAN

Allegan, Mich.—A new hammer mill driven by a 50-h.p. motor is being installed at the plant of the Allegan Co-op. Ass'n.

Alpena, Mich.—The Thunder Bay Mill Co. has installed a new cleaner, driven by a 7.5-h.p. fully inclosed motor, and a new seed cleaner.

Allendale, Mich.—Improvements at the Walcott Mill include a 40 h.p. hammer mill with tramp iron separator; a Duplex Sheller and a one ton mixer driven by a fully enclosed motor.

Chesaning, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Foss Coal Co., as a step in the expansion program planned, Lawrence G. Stewart, head of the elevator company, announced.

Lowell, Mich.—King Doyle, pres. of the King Milling Co., has been discharged from the Navy and returned here to give his entire time to his business. Mr. Doyle was an ensign in the navy, and was given a 90-day leave on the death of his father, being sent home from Okinawa in April. Milton P. Fuller will remain as vice-pres. and general manager of the company.

MINNESOTA

Red Lake Falls, Minn.—A customer's truck damaged a crib of the Steinert Milling Co. on Sept. 1.

Worthington, Minn.—The Skyline Hatchery will construct a feed warehouse, 1 story, 32 x 86 ft., fireproof.

Jackson, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op Ass'n is building a large shelled corn drier plant, to be ready for operation by Oct. 15.

Kasson, Minn.—E. B. Murphy, new manager of the Kasson Grain Co., has moved his family to Mantorville from Minneapolis.

Le Roy, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op, Grain & Stock Co. is building a 50 x 100 ft., one story high building, of clay building block with cement floor.

Appleton, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator was totally destroyed by fire on Sept. 18. Loss to stock in the elevator was heavy.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n plans construction of a three-story stone and concrete office building here, building to begin about Oct. 1.

Duluth, Minn.—Bob Bolton, Minneapolis, has been filling in extra as a cash grain trader for the Atwood-Larson Co., on the Duluth Board of Trade trading floor.—F. G. C.

Duluth, Minn.—T. F. O'Neill, vice pres. of the Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. of Williston, N. D., has been elected a member of the Duluth Board of Trade.—F. G. C.

Clarkfield, Minn.—Earl DeMersseman, who was associated with his son, Donald, in operation of the Clarkfield Grain & Fuel Co. at the outbreak of the war, died recently.

Crookston, Minn.—E. E. Turnquist is president and manager of the Crookston Milling Co., succeeding the late J. J. Padden. He recently was admitted to membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Waseca, Minn.—Russell-Miller Milling Co. has resumed operations at the local station. Joe Eustice, local manager, stated grain will again be shipped here for storage and for blending. In addition the company will devote part of its elevator space to the storage of soybeans.

Chandler, Minn.—Floyd Greig has purchased the J. & O. Elevator and is operating it as the Floyd Greig Grain Co. He is buying and selling grain, doing custom grinding and mixing, and handling feed, coal and salt.

Belle Plaine, Minn.—Alterations and improvements underway at the Hoelz Flour & Feed Co. the past month have been completed, with the building of a loading platform on the west side of the plant. A 9-h.p. hammer mill was installed in a specially constructed basement, and an additional grain mixer. Equipment is being operated by electric motors instead of the diesel engine formerly used.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The annual election of the Chamber of Commerce will be held on Thursday, Oct. 4.

A 2-story addition will be built to the Gopher State Feed Co.'s new quarters on Harding St. N. E., to house specialty feed mixing equipment.

Richard H. Miller, federal grain inspector for the Indianapolis (Ind.) Board of Trade, has accepted a position here with Cargill, Inc.—F. K. S.

Tentative convention dates for the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of Minnesota have been announced by A. F. Nelson, sec'y, as Feb. 18, 19 and 20, at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis.

Aneurin Owen, 87, identified with the grain business in Minneapolis since 1905, died Sept. 21. Mr. Owen entered the grain business in North Dakota, later conducted another grain business in South Dakota.

The Van Dusen-Harrington Co. has taken out a building permit covering the erection of a reinforced concrete grain drier building adjoining one of its terminal elevators here. The Barnett & Record Co. has the contract.

Edward J. Grimes and R. C. Woodworth, permit agent have re-assumed their past duties, having been prevailed upon to reconsider their resignations recently tendered. All persons involved in the late grain embargo controversy at the Minneapolis market are co-operating in a fine unified spirit, and the market has resumed its normal proportions.

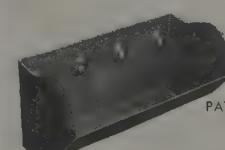


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PRODUCTS

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

MISSOURI

Ridgeway, Mo.—Orin P. Bennett, 65, a grain merchant for many years, died Sept. 12.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The warehouse of the Roland Flour Co. that burned recently is being rebuilt.

Lock Springs, Mo.—We are installing a Binder Hoist at our local elevator.—H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Bu福德ville, Mo.—Ed Masters, 64, who had operated the mill for the Cape County Milling Co. for 29 years, died Sept. 4.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—A 360,000-bu. grain elevator, complete with head house, grain drier, unloading facilities, etc., will be built for the National Oats Co.

Carthage, Mo.—An early-morning fire recently damaged the Ranchway Feed Co. one-story warehouse east of the mill proper, destroying or damaging about 2,000 bags of feed.

Bigelow, Mo.—J. W. Hill, 76, prominent country grain dealer in Missouri since 1907, who operated elevators here and at Fortescue and Forest City before retiring a year ago because of illness, died at his home here Sept. 2.

St. Joseph, Mo.—H. C. Van Houten, who will represent the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co., has been elected a member of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. He will conduct a cash grain department for the Schreiber Company.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. H. Toberman, head of the Toberman Grain Co., and a former president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, has been named circuit clerk by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly. He will resign as alderman to accept the new appointment.

Memphis, Mo.—Craig Bros. are building an elevator of 20,000 bus. capacity in connection with their warehouse on Huntington St. The hammer mill, the dry mixer and the molasses mixer will be removed from the retail store to the warehouse, where all mixing and grinding will be done.

Winfield, Mo.—George Arnold has just rounded out 52 years of serving the public as a milling and elevator man here. He has been a director and officer of the Winfield Milling, Elvtr. & Supply Co. since it was reconverted 22 years ago. Prior to that he was a practical flour miller in the employ of the Winfield Milling Co.—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Popper's Supply Co., popcorn and popcorn equipment distributors, soon will occupy a 2-story and basement building.—G. M. H.

Lewis E. Selders, pres. of Spear Mills, Inc., has returned home from the hospital where he has been recovering from a broken vertebra suffered when he fell from a horse several weeks ago. The cast will be removed the latter part of this month after which he will wear a brace for some time.

MONTANA

Big Sandy, Mont.—The H. Earl Clack Co. elevator and 25,000 bus. of wheat were destroyed in an early morning fire Sept. 1, believed to have started by spontaneous combustion. E. H. Hanson was manager of the elevator.

Chinook, Mont.—The Milk River Elvtr. Co. is building an addition to its elevator and mill, to house a new steam rolling feed mill that will be put in operation this fall. The new process will be used to roll feed for the large amount of stock feeding that is done here each winter. D. D. Hiebert is the contractor.

Hamilton, Mont.—A short circuit in an electric motor caused a fire at the Missoula Mercantile Co. flour mill on Sept. 16 that did \$25,000 damage to the plant.

NEBRASKA

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. is building a modern feed mill here.

Cozad, Neb.—Fire damaged the warehouse and its contents owned by the Poppe Alfalfa Mill Sept. 9.

Neligh, Neb.—Fire originating in an electric motor did some small damage in the Neligh Mills on Aug. 30.

McCool Junction, Neb.—Thieves who forced an entrance to the office of the Farmers Union Elevator the night of Sept. 11 got nothing for their trouble.

Schuyler, Neb.—The Schuyler Milling Co., in need of more ground to expand its plant, desires to purchase approximately a half block owned by the city located north of the mill plant.

Beaver Crossing, Neb.—Sparks from the motor in the grinder at the Farmers Grain Co. elevator ignited dust on the roof Sept. 10 which was soon extinguished with little damage resulting.

Gordon, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., F. M. Roth, manager, distributed a total dividend of \$11,985.79 to stockholders at the close of the past successful year's business.

Birdwood (North Platte p. o.) Neb.—The Birdwoods Products Co. of North Platte will build an alfalfa dehydrating plant here, to be completed in time for the first cutting of alfalfa next year.

Osmond, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. elevator operated under lease by Emil Reikofski suffered a break-down of its elevator leg recently and all the grain was loaded into cars at Foster.

Lindsay, Neb.—Wm. Warth, who served as manager of the Continental Grain Co. elevator here for several years before moving to Crete, has returned here to manage the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Fred Beiermann.

Blue Springs, Neb.—Most of the war workers who are returning to this district are looking for positions, not work, so our labor problems are still with us. Business has been more than we could handle, is still holding up well.—L. J. Smith Feed Mills.

Ord, Neb.—Gene Kovack is the new manager of the Sounders Alfalfa Processing plant, succeeding W. E. Helm who has gone to Ontario, Ore., where he will be in charge of a similar plant. Mr. Kovack is from the home plant in Toledo, O.

Elm Creek, Neb.—Ingalls & Turner, proprietors of the Elm Creek Elevator, opened for business Sept. 10, with Mr. Beers as manager. The moving, rebuilding and fitting of the new elevator have been in progress for some time, but installation of machinery has completed the new plant.

Darr (Cozad p. o.), Neb.—L. K. Johansen, sup. of the Dehydrated Feed Co., lost the middle finger of his right hand in an accident at the local plant Sept. 8. The blower had become plugged up and Mr. Johansen, after turning off the power, sought to remedy the difficulty. The fan had not entirely stopped and a blade cut his finger off at the lower joint.

Lincoln, Neb.—Woodrow W. Waggoner, 22, driver for the Gooch Milling Co., and a companion, Virgil D. Lahm, 19, were crushed to death early Sept. 17 when the truck driven by Waggoner left the highway at a point 2.5 miles south of Walther, plowed through 200 ft. of fence and then 550 ft. across a pasture, landing in a creek with the trailer atop the cab. The truck was loaded with flour and wheat. Waggoner recently was discharged from the Navy.

Nebraska City, Neb.—"Nebraska City is expected to become soon one of the main grain markets on the Missouri river," Sec'y Edgar Hawley of the chamber of commerce said recently. "It is practically assured that Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Co. will expand its elevator on the river front. The Butler-Welsh firm of Omaha is known to be considering expansion here, including a new house to handle river and rail shipments."—G. M. H.

Fremont, Neb.—The Pathfinder Corn Products Co.'s building under construction at the new corporation's four-acre plant tract at Twentieth and Somers is expected to be completed and ready for operation by Nov. 1. The white, plaster-coated building is 45 ft. square, 46 ft. high, with capacity to process 60,000 lbs. of grain in 10 hrs. A steel crib, one of the first in Nebraska, is being built to the south of the main structure, capable of storing about 8,500 bus. of corn, and 100 x 26 ft., 25 ft. high. The crib will be ready to receive corn shipments by Oct. 1. An office building is also being built. The plant is being constructed primarily to process popcorn but will be equipped to dry and clean all varieties of corn. Alex E. Legge, prominent stockman, is president of the new corporation; Irving Zussman, Boston, Mass., vice-pres.; Howard S. Peterson, Fremont, sec'y-treas. Zussman, a wholesaler, has contracted to buy the whole popcorn output of the new industry. In 1946 a packaging room will be built.

NEW JERSEY

North Begen, N. J.—I am considering the construction of some extra grain storage space in 30 x 85.—Jack Davis, mgr., S. Davis Co.

NEW YORK

Skaneateles, N. Y.—The grain elevator, one of several local buildings of Warren H. Dean, of White Plains, N. Y., has been leased by Mr. Dean to the Vanderveer-Coleman Co. of Lyons, who is installing bean handling equipment to care for the increasing yearly acreage of dry beans in this locality.

Olean, N. Y.—Dailey Mills, Inc., is now in operation. Plant production until recently went forward at night, while construction men completed finishing jobs to the building with additional equipment installations by day. Considerable minor construction work on the large, completely fire-proof plant remains to be done, but will not interfere with the operation of the mill.

NORTH DAKOTA

Berthold, N. D.—A salvage firm began Sept. 5 to recover some of the wheat from the Farmers Elevator that burned recently.—P. J. P.

Pisek, N. D.—The elevator recently purchased by the local Farmers Union was moved here from Edinburg and is now being remodeled and prepared to receive the new fall crop.

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TRANSIT
GRAIN COMPANY

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Sherwood, N. D.—High winds recently damaged siding on the Farmers Grain Co. elevator.

Edgeley, N. D.—Leo Neis, formerly second man at the local Peterson-Biddick Co., is new manager of the plant.

Wyndemere, N. D.—The Farmers Grain & Fuel Co.'s feed mill did not grind feed from Sept. 13 to 17 while repairs were being made on the mill.

Velva, N. D.—Harold Bechtold is new manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding H. F. Fisk who is ill in a Minot hospital.

Lorraine, N. D.—A. W. Cobb, 63, who was grain buyer for the Farmers Elevator for 7 years prior to his enforced retirement five years ago because of illness, died at his home in Minot.

Hatton, N. D.—Hatton's Feed Mill, operated by James W. Tucker for the past 29 years, has been sold, the building and lots to Geo. Smithson and the equipment to the Hatton Auto Wrecking Co.

Osnabrock, N. D.—The former Imperial Elevator, purchased several years ago by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., has been moved to a site adjoining the Farmers Elevator of which Fred H. Poier is manager and Arthur Cleary, ass't manager.

Lonetree, N. D.—Junior Orser, 15, is again after three seasons of service filling the E. O. Dickinson Grain Co.'s 30,000-bu. No. 2 elevator here. His father, Rolf Orser, is manager and partner of the grain company which also operates an elevator at Tiago.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n has purchased a site for its 5,000,000-bu. grain terminal elevator here, 112 acres south of the Gt. Northern trackage beyond the University, and M. W. Thatcher, general manager, stated construction would get under way as early as possible next year.

Fessenden, N. D.—A large storage bin west of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator burst Sept. 2, allowing 18,000 bus. of wheat to flow out over the Soo Line tracks. Employees salvaged the grain and Mgr. Fred Jesson placed an emergency order for grain cars and moved the grain to market.

Lovell, N. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Co. elevator burned recently. The elevator was managed by C. P. Dahl, North Dakota's lieutenant governor, and used to hold overflow from his Farmers Union elevator at Jessie, N. D. The structure contained about 16,000 bus. of grain, mostly wheat, and was entirely destroyed.

Sawyer, N. D.—A round, wood grain bin used as storage annex to the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. split open, piling 25,000 bus. of wheat on the ground and the nearby Soo railroad side track. The iron bands around the 40 ft. high storage tank broke allowing the 2 x 8s of which it was built to collapse. Chas. E. Sweet, mgr., stated loss of wheat would be light.

Ramsey (Devils Lake p. o.), N. D.—Tollef Evenson, 22, manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co. elevator, was smothered to death beneath thousands of bushels of wheat that cascaded out when a wooden bin in the four-year-old elevator addition burst Sept. 23. Evenson, who had been manager since January 1, had been loading a car of grain and is believed to have been walking between the addition and the elevator when the bin burst. Devils Lake firemen recovered the body after a two-hour search. They had been called when friction from a belt set a partition in the elevator office on fire. W. E. Fortin, district manager for the company, estimated property loss at \$5,000. The bin will be rebuilt. Before coming here, Evenson was manager of an elevator at Orr, N. D.

OHIO

South Charleston, O.—Dewey Bros. Co. sold its elevator to the Clark County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n for \$17,000.

New Paris, O.—Robert L. Bowen, grain broker at Richmond, has bought the New Paris Elvtr. Co. and will operate it continuing his brokerage business from here.—F. K. S.

Payne, O.—J. Y. Stimmel, connected with the grain business for 50 years, died at his home Sept. 6. For 30 years he was manager of the Union Grain & Coal Co., then was a grain broker in northwestern Ohio.

Monroeville, O.—The Rust Engineering Co. is reinforcing all four of the grain storage bins of the Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co. elevator with a 4-in. concrete and steel liner, which will extend upward 65 ft. in the 90-ft. high structures.

Arlington, O.—The Farm Service Center, whose plant burned Aug. 19, has installed feed grinding equipment in a large building it owns on Main St., and is in operation. A small building was moved in and remodeled for use as an office.

Toledo, O.—The Midwest Grain-Seed, Inc., incorporated by C. W. Elliot, Leon Gove, and L. C. Schmunk, took over the business of the Toledo Grain Elevator Sept. 1. The new firm will do a general grain business and operate the Toledo Grain Elevator.

Jeffersonville, O.—The Hamilton Grain & Implement Co. of South Solon has started work on a large plant on three acres of ground purchased some time ago on Route 70 just north of here. Farm equipment will be sold in the new plant when completed.

London, O.—A gold ring lost by Earl Wilson while threshing wheat on the Addison Miller farm on State Route 142, which later was brought to the F. J. Wood & Sons elevator here for cleaning and then shipped to Loose-Wiles Milling Co., Grafton, was returned by the latter firm who found it in one of the ears of wheat it received from London.

Huron, O.—Eastern States Milling Co. may break ground for its proposed plant here soon, a company representative stated in an interview with a member of the Huron Commercial Club. Allocation of \$3,225,000 was made by the company's board of directors in August, 1941, for the construction of the plant, but plans were halted because of the war.

Columbus, O.—Directors of the Gwinn Milling Co. met here Sept. 24 and elected C. E. Gwinn as president to succeed J. E. McLean who retires as president and general manager. Mr. McLean has been with the firm since 1898. He plans to relax on his farm. Other officers elected were: M. Lytle, sec'y, and H. N. Gittens, vice-pres. and treas. Directors of the company are: C. E. Gwinn, H. N. Gittens, Willard McLean and C. Holloway of Portsmouth.—W. McC.

OKLAHOMA

Sayre, Okla.—J. F. McGrath, 76, who formerly operated a grain elevator here, died recently.

Coweta, Okla.—Fred Haynes and Hollis Floyd of Kansas City, Mo., purchased the Farmers Mill from Bert and Floyd Claxton, taking possession of the business Sept. 3. Mr. Floyd will manage the plant.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Walter Berger, director of the Feed Management Branch of the Dept. of Agri., will be the principal speaker at a meeting of the southwest feed interests tentatively scheduled for Sept. 28 at the Skirvin Hotel.

Cherokee, Okla.—Smoke and dust from the Waldo Alfalfa Milling Co.'s plant will be eliminated as nearly as possible just as soon as the present milling season lets up and materials for construction and installation of a dust house at the plant become available.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Pullman, Wash.—Mr. and Mrs. Phil Watke in Seattle, have purchased the Baird Feed & Produce Co. from Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Byrd.—F. K. H.

Goldendale, Wash.—Baled alfalfa hay is being moved rapidly out of the Klickitat valley to market on the coast. Top prices are being paid for stacked hay, some of which is bringing \$28.50 f.o.b. cars.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—Another grain elevator for the Port of Longview adjacent to the port grain elevator, will soon be under construction. The new elevator will have a capacity of 690,000 bus. of grain. The present elevator capacity is 365,000 bus. Seventeen bins each 104 ft. high will be constructed. The structure has been leased to the Continental Grain Co.—F. K. H.

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No. 10

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THE DEPENDABLE GRAIN FUMIGANT
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KANSAS CITY, MO.

The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

WISCONSIN

Grand View, Wash.—Plans for an L-shaped structure are being prepared by Walter Rothe. The building is to be used for the Valley Hay & Implement Co. and is being constructed by Walter Fry and Edward Albro, who will operate the business.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—The North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., enjoyed a "satisfactory" year, A. E. Sutton of Portland reported at the Growers' quarterly meeting at the Davenport Hotel, at which Pres. Harry Goldsworthy of Rosalia attended. About 10,000,000 bus. of grain were handled.—F. K. H.

Jerome, Ida.—James Felton has resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator after 11 years with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., and accepted a position with the R. G. Freeman Warehouse where he will have the opportunity to acquire a personal interest in the business. He will manage the garden seed business.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wessington, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator was broken into the night of Sept. 17, the thieves carrying away the safe.

Flandreau, S. D.—Marvin Jensen recently resigned as manager of the local Peavey Elevator and has moved to St. Paul. John Hawk, formerly of Lewiston, Mont., is new manager.

Vermillion, S. D.—H. G. Moeller, general manager of the Sioux Alfalfa Meal Co., recently addressed members of the local Rotary Club, describing the process of dehydrating alfalfa.

Litchville, S. D.—Work on reconstruction of the J. C. Miller elevator has started. Material needed for the building has arrived and the Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Woonsocket, S. D.—A survey of alfalfa acreage is being made of this territory with the hope of interesting an alfalfa mill for location here. Leonard Schrader, Sanborn County agricultural agent, is in charge.

Colman, S. D.—Grain is piled on the round near elevators here due to lack of storage space. At the Farmers Elevator, of which J. M. Oyan is manager, early this month purchases totaled 450,000 bus., of which 185 cars were shipped and 100,000 bus. stored outside. Mr. Oyan stated the crop is the heaviest in 30 years.

Lily, S. D.—One of two elevators of Peavey Elevators burned Sept. 8, the fire believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The house contained about 40,000 bus. of grain, including 5,000 bus. of flax. A carload of grain on the tracks also was lost. Webster and Bristol fire departments assisted a 60-man bucket brigade and saved the second elevator and coal sheds.

SOUTHEAST

Raleigh, N. C.—We have stopped handling grain and feed.—Clyde Eby & Sons.

TENNESSEE

Dresden, Tenn.—The Bridges Milling Co. is planning to expand its operations considerably.—P. J. P.

Tiptonville, Tenn.—Work is progressing on additional soybean storage bins being erected at the West Tennessee Soya Mills, Inc., plant, which will double the present storage capacity.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Beaumont, Tex.—The Josey Miller Feed Mill was damaged by fire recently, the blaze starting in the cupola 200 ft. from the ground.

Dallas, Tex.—The Burrus Feed Mills held its annual sales meeting Sept. 14 and 15 at the Adolphus Hotel. A high light of the meeting was a barbecue at the home of Grady Jones, plant superintendent, at Irving, Tex.

West Salem, Wis.—Ed Wehrs has sold his feed mill to Ray Havens, who took possession of the business Sept. 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Joseph Eigel, 70, pioneer hay, grain and feed dealer, died of a heart attack Sept. 19 at his home. With his brother, Joseph, he operated the Eigel Bros. Feed Store.

DePere, Wis.—A fire, probably originating from spontaneous ignition caused by cod liver oil drippings, did some damage to the plant of the A. G. Wells Co. on Sept. 10.

Rock Creek, Wis.—The Caryville Mill & Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been incorporated, to process and manufacture grain products; and make wholesale and retail sales of same; Tom K. Pfaff, Nora Mae Wright, Paul A. Nelson.

Ladysmith, Wis.—The Tony Feed & Supply has remodeled its office building and enlarged it with an addition 11 x 40 ft. A new 60 h. p. hammer mill and a new mixer have been installed in the elevator. Alvin Christman is manager.

Omro, Wis.—George W. Daggett, 61, owner and manager of the George W. Daggett & Sons Co., local feed mill and shipping concern, died at his home in Rushford Sept. 10 while directing the haying in his fields. He had been in poor health for some time.

Amherst, Wis.—We have just completed installation of new 75 h.p. Jacobson Hammer Mill, dust collector, crusher and an additional 2-ton feed mixer, all water power driven and also installed driveway feed intakes.—Rounds Metcalf Feed Mill & Elevator.

Janesville, Wis.—A. Roger Hook, for the past 13 years sec'y of the Janesville Civic & Industrial Council, resigned from that position as of Nov. 1 to become manager of the Janesville Mills, Inc., new soybean processing plant under construction here. Ralph Wells, Monmouth, Ill., a large stockholder in the new firm, will be general manager for the local plant and his present plant at Monmouth.

Superior, Wis.—Construction here of an additional \$1,180,000 grain storage elevator will begin soon, the Great Northern Railway has announced. The new structure will have capacity of 1,348,000 bus. Present grain facilities of the railway at Superior handle 11,500,000 bus. Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., which leases the others, also will operate the new elevator. A mechanical car dumper to be installed, will unload from 8 to 12 loaded grain cars hourly. A grain drier, unused since fire destroyed the company's Elevator X in 1942, will be rehabilitated for use chiefly in drying corn. A contract for constructing the reinforced concrete elevator has been awarded to the James Stewart Corporation.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Public offering of 40,000 shares of \$2.20 cumulative preferred stock, 50 p. v., of Froedtert Grain & Maltting Co., Inc., priced at \$52 per share has been made. Proceeds of the sale of the preferred stock will help provide funds to retire the present 3.5 per cent debentures, due Aug. 1, 1958, reimburse the company for its recent purchase of the building and equipment of the Union Elevator in Minneapolis, Minn., and provide funds for contemplated plant expansion. On completion of the financing the company will have \$5,000,000 in working capital. Froedtert Grain has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25c a share, plus an additional dividend of 15c per share, on the outstanding common capital stock of the company, both dividends payable Oct. 31, 1945, to stockholders of record Oct. 15, 1945.

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Railroad Claim Blanks duplicating, three different books, five forms, 8½x11 in., \$2.25 each book, plus postage.

Shipping Notices duplicating, 50 originals of bond paper, 50 duplicates, press board cover, 5½x8½ inches, weight 8 ozs.; 2 sheets of carbon. Order 3SN. Single copy 75 cts.; three copies \$2.00, plus postage.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight duplicating, 75 originals of bond paper, 75 duplicates. Press board hinged back covers, three sheets of carbon, 4½x9¾ inches, weight 11 ozs. Order 89SWC. Single copy \$1.00; three copies \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15¾ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and provides for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each shipment on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¾x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Bound in heavy gray canvas with keratol corners. Weight 3¾ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of cars of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has column headings for Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Expansion of Hybrid Corn Acreage

From a mere dot on the map in 1933, hybrid corn acreage has expanded at such a rate as to make up nearly two-thirds of all corn acreage today. In 1933, of every thousand acres of corn in the United States, only one was planted with hybrid seed. In 1945, more than 60 million acres of corn was seeded to hybrid varieties. This is an increase of 3 million acres over the hybrid acreage in 1944. Since 1938, when 15 per cent of the corn acreage was planted to hybrids, there has been an increase of nearly 7 million acres each year. This expansion, bringing an increase in yields of at least 20 per cent over the native types of corn, enabled corn growers to obtain a succession of record corn crops since Pearl Harbor. But more than that, it required less acreage for corn than in the early decades, thus providing growing space for other wartime crops.

The experiments with hybrid corn were originally made in scattered parts of the country. Iowa presented the most adaptable field for expansion. From there the use of hybrids rapidly spread throughout the adjacent region. Now nearly nine-tenths of all the hybrid acreage in the country, close to 54 million acres, is in the north central states. Taking into consideration the relatively high yields in the Corn Belt, it is likely that at least three-fourths of all corn produced in 1945 in the United States will be grown from hybrid seed.

Development of adapted crosses has been a significant factor in the spread of hybrids. Adapted hybrids are appearing throughout most of the country, some for silage purposes pushing the hybrid belt northward, while others are suited to local conditions farther south, notably in Florida, Arkansas, and California. The demand for hybrid seed exceeds the supply of satisfactory varieties, particularly in the south, where expansion awaits development and propagation of desirable seed. Half or more of the 1945 corn acreage was planted to hybrids in 23 of the 48 states.—U.S.D.A.

Making Proteins Work Efficiently

(Continued from Page 220)

Requirement can be attained in carefully chosen diets. An excess of methionine over the minimum requirement can be converted to cystine, but it still is not easy to build up the total potential cystine to the optimal requirement. This observation suggests that certain particular proteins like those in hair, which is high in cystine, might be useful in chick diets as a cystine supplement. Proteins of hair and similar keratinoid proteins are not digestible to the chick in their natural forms but must be carefully processed to overcome this lack of digestibility.

If proteins are chosen so as to create an average amino acid supply as closely as possible to the requirement line, neither too far under nor too far over in any respect, the greatest efficiency in growth and in protein utilization will be attained. The primary consideration from the standpoint of the performance of the fowl is to avoid serious deficiencies; a secondary consideration, from the standpoint of efficient protein utilization, is to avoid wasteful surpluses of one or more amino acids.

Interpretation of amino acid data requires familiarity with the methods and validity of analyses, and with the requirements of fowls, which probably differ somewhat at different ages. As information is collected, however, further examples like those given will undoubtedly be found, and a more enlightened choice and blending of protein feeds will be possible.

D. D. T. increased the yield of corn 25 per cent at Aroma Park, Ill., a dusting having killed the corn borers.

Meeting Chicago Chapter of SOGES

A very informative meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was held the afternoon and evening of Sept. 17.

For more than two hours the 76 in attendance were taken thru the up-to-date malting plant of Albert Schwill & Co., observing all of the processes, the tour beginning at 3 p.m.

The gathering then repaired to the Cape Cod Inn for dinner, where Steve Halac, personnel and safety director of the Glidden Co., was the principal speaker.

LOU GILLAN of the Corn Products Refining Co. told of hiring 400 Jamaicans, who were, however, found unsuitable. Employment of women did not work out at all well. It was very necessary to pick the right man for the right job. "We use a mechanical aptitude test. We are contemplating a complete evaluation of every job, and a course of instruction. All industry will have to do the same thing to survive. Manufacturers of machinery will have to solve a lot of personnel problems in the future, and eliminate all the back-breaking jobs we have at present."

Chet Alger, pres. of the Argo State Bank, said "Within five years all of us will have occasion to use what we saw in going thru this malt house to-day."

"Be courteous, build good-will when you are handling a customer or employee, so the other person will not go away uninformed."

"Nothing stands still. You have great leaders; but you have to get behind and push."

Russell Maas of the Screw Conveyor Corporation: Most of us are getting on the wrong slant with the returned veteran. We are doing the returned veteran, a great injustice. He is not a psychoneurotic case.

LLOYD FORSELL, Chapter president, "Average plant superintendents have a good idea about personnel; but do we practice it?"

"The usual procedure is to look at a man's brawn and on approval say 'Go on and go to work.'

"A set personnel program pays large dividends, such as, a good deal of respect is obtained from your prospective employee for any time spent in recognizing him as an asset to your plant's future. Give him that time and save time later. An application blank should be given the applicant, with every assistance

offered so as to engender confidence. This form should ascertain personal background, family, general education, previous experience as to length of employment, etc.

"Leave this prospect with a good opinion of your company whether you hire him or not. It is a cheap advertisement.

"Give a thorough explanation of your company's products and its uses, plus added incentive for an employee such as group life, accident and hospital insurance, incentive pay or whatever you have to offer.

"It is just as important to sell a prospective employee on a job as his selling you his qualifications.

"If it is a position to be governed by a union it is a good idea to submit a copy of your governing body's contract to make him familiar with his commitments as far as they are concerned.

"A safety talk can be worked in to advantage, further showing your company's interest in an employee's welfare."

Suspension of Vegetable Oil Restrictions

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has continued through March 31, 1946, the suspension of restrictions on deliveries of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oil to refiners for refining purposes, under War Food Order 29.

Authorizations for delivery of these four crude oils to all other users, however, will continue to be obtained from the Fats and Oils Branch, of the Production and Marketing Administration. No changes have been made in provisions of the order requiring authorization for use of the four oils, and for delivery and receipt of refined grades.

THE CANADIAN Wheat Board has set the price of wheat for export at \$1.55 per bushel, for class one, basis Ft. William, an advance of 9 cents per bushel.

REEMPLOYMENT rights of returning veterans who left their jobs to enter military service are explained and interpretations of the law restoring ex-service men and women to their old jobs are set forth in a detailed statement of policy governing its Veterans Assistance Program just issued by the Selective Service System.

For Sale Grain Elevator Machinery

1—Receiving Hopper with Scoop Car Unloader and approximately 40 feet, 4 ply concentrated rubber covered belting 30" wide.
 196 foot conveyor equipped with 4 ply concentrated rubber covered belting 30" wide with a rope drive and rope take-up.
 11—Legs with 6"x18" buckets on 4 ply belting, and sheet metal housing.
 1—Horizontal drive shaft—8" diameter reduces to 6" in diameter—for 11 Legs.
 5—Legs with 6"x18" buckets on 18" centers mounted on 4 ply rubber covered belting.
 1—6" diameter Horizontal Shovel Shaft serving 5 Clark-Beatty Automatic Car Power Shovels.
 1—Car Spotter with 1½" diameter rope.
 Wood in 147 Grain Storage Bins, 10 feet x 12 feet x 60 feet with flexible hopper discharge.
 230 feet 4 ply rubber friction surface belting 44" wide with 14 foot diameter pulley.
 1—60 H.P. 1740 R.P.M., 440 Volt, 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, A.C. Northwestern Fire Pump Motor connected to a Bourtenay Fire Pump.
 9—Lengths of Fire Hose with nozzles.
 1—General Electric 7 K.W. 1800 R.P.M., D.C. Generator directly connected to a General Electric Motor, — H.P., 440 Volt, 3 Phase, 60 Cycle, complete with panel.
 1—300 H.P., 514 R.P.M., General Electric Motor complete with generator, panel, clutch, and chain drive.
 11—Steel Weighing Hoppers each complete with scale.
 1—Car Puller.

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Field Seeds

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—The California Seed Ass'n will meet Oct. 13 at the Palace Hotel.

BENKELMAN, NEB.—E. F. Ham is building a seed elevator, 20 x 60 ft., with cleaning machinery.

CLINTON, S. C.—Blakely-Burton's Hardware & Seeds has succeeded Blakely Bros. Seed Store.

EDGELEY, N. D.—Lee Neis is the new manager for the local seed store of the Peterson-Biddick Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—The New York State Seed Ass'n will hold a meeting Oct. 8 and 9 at the Hotel Rochester.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Western Seedsmen Ass'n will hold its fall meeting Oct. 5 and 6 at the Hotel President.

NELIGH, NEB.—A seed store has been opened here by the Superior Seed & Supply Co., with Morg A. Miller as manager.

O'NEILL, NEB.—To house its bluegrass strippers a building 55 x 110 ft. is being erected by the Nebraska Seed Co.

RED OAK, IA.—Chas. Oates, manager of the May seed store, at Auburn, Neb., has been given charge of the May store at this place.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Jas. Young, for five years executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, has resigned, effective Oct. 1.

BELLE PLAINE, IA.—Karl Longnecker has been appointed head of the foundation seed department here of the Funk Bros. Seed Co.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—Four additional driers are being constructed in the rear of the seed corn plant of the DeKalb Agricultural Ass'n.

RED OAK, IA.—J. Keith May has resigned management of the Earl May seed store here to engage in other business at Cheyenne, Wyo.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Seed Verification Service issued Sept. 15 its up-to-date list of seed dealers handling verified-origin alfalfa and red clover seed.

CHAMBERS, NEB.—The Tobin Seed Co., of Kansas City, Mo., has purchased a tract of 8 acres on which to build sheds to house grass strippers and other equipment.

SALEM, IND.—Volney Poynton Reid, 95, who for the past 71 years had been engaged in the retail seed trade in Salem, died on Sept. 16 after a short illness.—W. B. C.

THIEF RIVER FALLS, MINN.—Frank Baucum, formerly of Baudette, has taken over the management of the seed plant of the Northwest Co-operative Mills.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.—Ed. Baldwin, who operates the Alaska Seed Co. at Sitka, will establish the business here. With his family he will make his home here.

GLENWOOD, IA.—S. C. Lincoln & Sons of Pacific Junction have bought the Glenwood Feed & Seed Store of Chris Renschler, S. C. Lincoln, Jr., to act as manager.

BLOOMFIELD, NEB.—Chris B. Alexander has taken over the active management of the store of Glen R. Kemnit and son, known as the K. & A. Seed & Electric.

COLUMBIA, MO.—The Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n will conduct a state seed show here in January. Classes will be provided for and premiums awarded in both certified and non-certified exhibits. Samples from Missouri crops raised in 1945 may be entered.—P. J. P.

MIFFLINBURG, PA.—The Farmers Seed Co. has taken over the hybrid corn drying and sorting plant of the Bucknell Alumni Research Foundation, retaining Jas. D. Brawn as manager.

CHICAGO, ILL.—At a meeting of the executive committee in the Palmer House Sept. 15 it was decided to hold a meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n at the Palmer House Jan. 13 and 14.

FARGO, N. D.—J. P. Hagen, employed in the Grafton office of the state seed department, has been appointed deputy state seed commissioner at Fargo, succeeding E. Hanson.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Robert Davis has been appointed manager of the seed department of the new Northwest Co-operative Mills, with offices at 2101 E. Kennedy St., N. E.

COLUMBIA, MO.—The Missouri Seed Improvement Ass'n, in co-operation with the Missouri College of Agriculture, will stage a seed show in Columbia in January.

—P. J. P.

BOZEMAN, MONT.—V. D. Marquis, superintendent of the Gallatin Valley Seed Co., was found dead of a heart attack recently in the western part of the county. He was 50 years of age.

NEWTON, IA.—Seeds as well as other commodities will be distributed by the recently incorporated Jasper County Farm Supply Co., of which A. H. Altmeier is pres. and J. P. Wilson, sec'y.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—One of the most valuable assets this fall will be the drier for hybrid seed corn, according to C. I. Kern of the department of agronomy, Kansas State College.—G. M. H.

HAWARDEN, IA.—Dale Noble has bought the retail seed and feed business and the building of the Northwest Iowa Seed Co., Gerben Keizer continuing to operate his feed mill in the south part of town.

HERMAN WILLIAM TRELLE, former Canadian champion wheat grower, died recently of gunshot wounds inflicted by a discharged ranch employee at the Overholtz Ranch House, Calif., where he was ranch manager.

CLINTON, IA.—The Steckley Hybrid Seed Corn Co., of Weeping Water, Neb., has leased the plant of the Bruns Hybrid Seed Corn Co., eight miles west of Clinton, which has a capacity of 75,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn annually.

CHESTER, S. C.—I sold out the business of the Snelson Seed Co. at Chester to H. C. Gould, who will continue to operate that as Gould Seed Co. Mr. Gould has been manager of the branch at Chester since it was begun in 1942.—Bob Snelson, Denver, Colo.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The E. K. Hardison Seed Co. has been ordered by the War Food Administration to desist from shipping to another state seeds to which are attached labels containing false statements; and this order was upheld May 14, 1945, by the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals at Cincinnati, O.

PRINCETON, ILL.—New drying and grading equipment will be installed by Ferris Hybrids in a 2-story concrete block building now under construction. The business was established 10 years ago by the late H. H. Ferris, and Mrs. Hugh Ferris is now sole owner and active manager.

ABOUT 1200 bus. of the new Wichita variety of wheat is being sown this fall in Kiowa County, Kan. to replace the Early Blackhull, according to a report by the county agent. He estimated that about 25,000 acres in Kiowa county will be planted to Comanche, another new variety, this year.—G. M. H.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A testimonial dinner was given the evening of Sept. 15 by the seed trade to James Young, retiring sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n. Lloyd M. Brown, first vice pres., acted as toastmaster. Leading members of the Ass'n expressed their appreciation of his services, and C. C. Massie presented Mr. Young with an envelope containing war bonds.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Production managers of 26 hybrid seed corn drying and processing plants in the Pfister Associated Growers Ass'n attended a meeting Sept. 5 at Hudson and Sept. 4 in Bloomington to hear crop progress reports and to discuss the technical details involved in the gathering, drying and processing of the seed crop.—P. J. P.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—A variety of wheat resisting sawfly has been developed in Saskatchewan. The new wheat has suffered damage of only 4 to 6 per cent this season, while other varieties were damaged up to 60 per cent. The secret of the new wheat is a solid stem through which the sawfly cannot burrow. The sawfly eats into the stems, causing stands to topple over.

DODGE CITY, KAN.—At the annual field day held 18 miles south of here recently at the experimental fields of sorghums, growers from over the district had a chance to see the results of this season's experiments in sorghum varieties. Andy Erhart, supervisor of the Meade and Dodge City experimental fields, and L. L. Compston, agronomist from Kansas State College, were speakers at the sorghum field day program.—G. M. H.

SWEET CLOVER seed production this year, forecast at 761,100 bus. (45,666,000 pounds), of thresher-run seed, is indicated to be 14 per cent larger than the 1944 crop of 666,200 bus. (39,972,000 pounds), but 14 per cent smaller than the 10-year (1934-43) average of 883,370 bus. (53,002,200 pounds). The larger production than last year is attributed to increases of 7 per cent each in the indicated acreage and in the yield per acre. Larger crops this year than last are in prospect in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Colorado. But in 5 States, Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, Kansas and Montana, smaller crops than in 1944 are indicated.—U. S. D. A.

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Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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EL DORADO, KAN.—Farmers here will not sow more than 40 per cent of the Red Chief and Chiefkan varieties of wheat this fall, according to Gene Payne, county agent. Eighty per cent of the wheat grown in Butler county this year, was of these two varieties, he said. The reason for the reduction was because the elevators warned farmers that Red Chief and Chiefkan would be docked 25 cents a bushel because of their poor bread-making qualities.—G. M. H.

SAVANNAH, GA.—There will be no continuation of the business of the Snelson Seed Co. at Savannah. Most of the equipment was sold and I will either sell or lease the building I have there. My office at Savannah was moved to Denver, which has an excellent climate for the preservation of seeds in storage and is convenient to the markets of the East and South particularly for supplies originating west of the Rockies and imported from Australia, New Zealand and the Orient.—Bob Snelson, Denver, Colo.

VETCH seed production, estimated at 74,560,000 pounds, is one per cent less than in 1944, but 41 per cent larger than average. Indicated decreases of 26 per cent for hairy vetch and 10 per cent for purple vetch more than offset the increases of 10 per cent for Hungarian and 14 per cent for common and Willamette vetch. Hairy vetch is the only vetch for which the prospective acreage is less than in 1944, and it likewise is the only vetch for which a larger yield per acre is expected.—U. S. D. A.

LADINO clover seed production this year, forecast at 1,060,000 pounds of clean seed, is indicated to be 34 per cent larger than in 1944. California, with a prospective production of 450,000 pounds, compared with 420,000 pounds in 1944, and Oregon, with 460,000 pounds this year and 270,000 pounds last year, make up the bulk of the United States crop of this seed. The total acreage expected to be harvested in the United States this year is 17,500 acres, compared with 13,900 in 1944 and 5,800 in 1943.—U. S. D. A.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—The Indiana Wholesale Seed Dealers Ass'n held a meeting Aug. 25 at Purdue University. Officers elected to serve beginning Jan. 1 are, pres., C. C. Barnes; vice pres., T. C. Crabb, and sec'y-treas., Walter Russow. The program included a general discussion of current problems, a talk on adapted varieties by Keller Beeson, extension agronomist of Purdue University, and pres. of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n, and an inspection of experimental work on the University Farms. The Ass'n voted to support weed study projects by 4-H Club boys and girls.

Seed Movement in August

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August compared with August, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

FLAXSEED		SORGHUMS		
Receipts	Shipments	Receipts	Shipments	
1945	1944	1945	1944	
Chicago	63,000	65,000	5,000	1,000
Duluth—Sup'r	70,220	271,475	74,165	605,760
Ft. William	239,999	259,156	228,279	735,489
Milwaukee	6,000	85,500		
Minneapolis	1,648,500	2,539,500	154,500	493,500
Omaha		1,600		
Portland	12,845	64,188		
Superior	34,302	296,212	35,254	364,991
CLOVER				
Fort Worth	1,318,900	1,311,200	638,000	299,900
Hutchinson	5,200	10,400		
Kansas City	182,000	278,250	374,500	323,750
Omaha	1,600			
Philadelphia	47,495		28,249	
St. Joseph	28,480	83,660	58,740	
St. Louis	478,200	637,800	668,400	545,600
Wichita	24,600	4,800	28,000	8,000
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	81,000	566,000	40,000	80,000
Milw., lbs.	.....	5,590	.....	14,635
CANE SEED				
Chicago, lbs.	1,872,000	1,835,000	609,000	139,000
Milw., lbs.	.....	307,000	206,520	544,194
Kansas City	1,400	4,200	.....	.....

Missouri Seedsmen Meet

The Missouri Seedmen's Ass'n held its annual meeting Aug. 30 at Columbia, Mo.

Committee chairmen were appointed by Pres. G. F. Kellogg, as follows: Membership, W. G. Hoggs, Marshall; Legislative, J. List Peppard, Kansas City.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: pres., Carl F. Roth St. Louis; vice pres., Ross M. Eldridge, Kansas City; sec'y, L. H. Arthas, Sedalia; treas., A. H. Meinershagen, Higginsville; directors, F. G. Ricketts, Springfield, and Chas. H. Appel, St. Louis.

The meeting adjourned at midday, had a luncheon arranged by the University of Missouri; and the visitors then drove to the University farm, where experimental plots were inspected under the guidance of Chas. A. Helm and E. Marion Brown.

Ohio Seedsmen Re-elect Officers

Sheldon B. Ackerman reports that the Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n annual meeting was held Aug. 28 at Ohio State University, Columbus.

Many new developments in plant breeding and chemistry were shown to more than fifty seedsmen attending. The new killers of lawn weeds were demonstrated both in lawns and farm fields. Various strengths of 24D were used and seem to be very effective on most weeds. The use of DDT in soil treatments and sprayed on plants were shown to be very effective in the control of leaf hoppers.

The University corn breeding and testing plots were shown. Extensive work is being done on new strains of alfalfa which have many advantages over the old types.

At a luncheon at the Faculty Club the new sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, Roger O'Donnell and John Benham, new agricultural director for the A.S.T.A. were introduced.

A business meeting of the Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n followed during which the Ohio Seed Dealer's Ass'n went on record as being anxious to co-operate in endowing the Ohio Crop Improvement Fund. This fund is to be used to foster research progress in basic principles and methods of improving field crops of importance in Ohio and the application of improved practices in the production, processing and distribution of seeds of improved strains of various crops.

This specific program shall be determined by a governing committee on which the seed trade will be represented. It is believed that this is a great step in this history of our association and that real progress may be made in improving agriculture in Ohio.

At the election of officers the present officers were continued for another season. Max Scarff of W. N. Scarff's Sons, New Carlisle, pres.; Sheldon B. Ackerman of The Ackerman Co., Lima, vice-pres., and J. C. Olinger of J. C. Olinger Seed Co., Akron, sec'y-treas.

During the afternoon session new tests of red clover, alsike, ladino and sweet clover strains proved to be very interesting to the seedsmen. Soybean breeding and testing showed that the university is not resting on its laurels but is continuing to improve this important crop.

Further experiments of spraying DDT on alfalfa plants was shown to be effective in controlling leaf hoppers. Warning was given, however, that results of feeding such plants have not been tested and the practice is not recommended as yet until further study is made. Experiments with brome grass showed that the western strains of seed were greatly superior to Canadian grown.

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Regulations Under the Federal Seed Act Amended

Amendments to the rules and regulations under the Federal Seed Act published in the Aug. 11 issue of the Federal Register became effective Sept. 10. The amendments approved by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Agriculture jointly pertain to seed importations and those of the Secretary of Agriculture apply primarily to seeds in interstate commerce.

Importers of seed will be interested in the amendment to the joint regulations which requires that seed released under a redelivery bond for the purpose of being transported to the premises of the importer must have stenciled upon the bags wording which shows the name of the kind or variety of the seed and a lot number or designation. The amended regulations also set forth the procedure that is being followed in event seed offered for importation is falsely described on the invoice certified in the foreign country. Any relabeling required in order to gain admission into the commerce of the United States is required to be done under the supervision of a representative of the Department of Agriculture at the expense of the importer.

The amendments to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture provide 37 additions to the list of seeds now subject to the act. These include many of the range grasses that have become of commercial importance in view of the revegetation program in the more arid sections of the United States. Methods of testing these seeds are also included in the amendment to the regulations. Peanut, rough pea, trefoil, crotalaria, and lappa clover are among the additions.

A definition of the term "processing" is included in the amendments. This definition is designed to prevent abuse of the provisions of the act that exempt seed shipped for processing from the detailed labeling otherwise required. "Processing" is defined in such a manner as to include only those manipulations that require retesting of the seed before it may be accurately labeled.

Numerous changes are made in the regulations setting forth the methods by which seed will be tested in the administration of the act. A complete table showing meth-

CERTIFIED SEED	
PAWNEE WHEAT	
Balboa Rye	Prairie Wheat
ASK FOR PRICES	
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CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.	
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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

A New Winter Wheat

OAKESDALE, WASH.—A new winter wheat variety, developed over the last 10 years, produced 72½ bus. to the acre in a 27-acre field this year. The production is about twice the average of 35 bus. in this area this year.

The wheat, now being grown under contract on the Claude James ranch, is named "New Victory". Its originator is endeavoring to have it patented. The wheat is without beards, grows about five feet tall and does not lodge.

Its outstanding quality, is that it stools out considerably producing many heads of grain for each kernel sown. Last year the wheat produced a 60-bushel crop.

Because of the heavy stoling of the grain, only 21 pounds per acre was sown compared to the usual 60 pounds. The yield is the largest known in Whitman County.—F. K. H.

Fined for Violation of Federal Seed Act

The Ackerman Co., Inc., Lima, O., on Sept. 5, 1945, entered a plea of guilty in the United States District Court at Toledo, O., and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and \$25 costs. The violations consisted of delivering for transportation in interstate commerce from Lima, O., soybean seed which was not correctly labeled to comply with the Federal Seed Act.

In March, 1944, 345 bags of soybean seed were delivered to Winchester, Va., and in April, 1944, 400 bags were delivered to Dublin, Va. Labels attached to 284 bags of the soybean seed shipped to Winchester, represented the seed to have a germination of 85 per cent; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to germinate 61 per cent. Labels attached to the remaining 61 bags of soybean seed shipped to Winchester, bore, in part, the statements "Kingwa *** Germ 85 per cent—Virginia *** Germ 85 per cent—Yellow *** Germ 85 per cent"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to germinate 43 per cent.

Labels attached to the 400 bags of soybean seed shipped to Dublin, bore, in part, the statements "Kingwa Type Soybean—Purity 94.00 per cent; Germ 85 per cent"; whereas, a sample representing the seed was found to be 91 per cent of the Wilson variety, 6 per cent of the Virginia variety, and 3 per cent of the Illinois variety, and was found to germinate 56 per cent with 1 per cent hard seed remaining.

The Virginia State Department of Agriculture and Immigration cooperated in these investigations.

Loss of Wheat by Smut in Kansas

Losses from smut-damaged wheat have been reduced considerably in Kansas in recent years, but the time has not arrived when it need not be reckoned with, according to Chester Tolle, county agent.

In the ten-year period from 1920 to 1930, stinking smut of wheat caused annual losses of thousands of bushels of wheat. Losses are lower now, however, but every year reports of damage was heard, and this year some fields in Kiowa and Pratt counties in Kansas were found that had 30 to 35 per cent loss from smut. Because control measures now are easy and inexpensive, no farmer should be suffering losses from stinking smut.

Wheat seed treatment with either New Improved Ceresan or copper carbonate should be practiced unless it is definitely known that the seed wheat contains no smut. The latest control method for this disease in western Kansas is the development and release of a variety of wheat known as Comanche, which is resistant to this disease.—G. M. H.

"HESSIAN FLY is staging a come-back and may prove very harmful in 1946," said Dr. E. G. Kelly, extension entomologist of Kansas State College, recently.—G. M. H.

Supply Trade

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Termination of the Government's public purchase program on burlap at the end of this year was announced by the War Production Board Sept. 18. At the same time, WPB outlined procedures for authorizing the resumption of private importations of burlap from India.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Production Board reports that the production of dust collectors, precipitators and air filters was important in many respects, particularly to the chemical and rubber industries. Expansion in these industries and in certain types of aircraft engine capacity required greater production of dust collectors.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Construction of commercial buildings and private homes will be free from restrictions Oct. 15 by revocation of order L-41, the W.P.B. announced Sept. 18. On Sept. 16 the Chamber of Commerce of the United States had urged immediate lifting of all controls on building, and that the O.P.A. drop its efforts to place ceilings on new homes.

AURORA, ILL.—The Holt Products Co. has been formed by Frank J. Holt, who has resigned from White Laboratories, Inc., to specialize in his own brands of dietary supplements and pharmaceuticals for live stock and poultry. The principal product now being offered to dealers is Anadex Kaf-Kaps, a vitamin "pill" for young calves based on research at the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station.

KIMBALL, NEB.—Allen Cardwell, aged 16, of Denver, Colo., escaped with only a wrenched left shoulder and wrist when he fell recently down a grain bin being erected by the J. T. McDowell & Sons Construction Co., by whom he was employed, for the Courtney-Olsen Grain Co. He fell 40 feet after he started to descend a ladder. The fall was eased when he struck the platform of a passenger lift.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Chas. H. Wilson, manager of the railroad sales division of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., passed away Sept. 13, after a brief illness. Most of his nearly 40 years of service was spent in Chicago, but he also had been located in branch offices in St. Louis and Jacksonville, Fla. He was particularly well liked by his associates. John S. King has succeeded him as manager of the railroad division. Arnold G. Brown, formerly assistant manager of the pump division, succeeds Mr. King as manager of that division.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Production of conveyors and mechanical power transmission equipment was doubled and tripled during the war years. The production peak was reached in December, 1943, when the monthly output of the entire industry was estimated at \$34,250,000, an annual rate of \$411,000,000. The industry faces a bright future in the post-war period, since there is a large backlog of orders from civilian industries and orders are increasing from the industries that are reconvert ing to peacetime production. The industry has no reconversion problems of its own, and expects to have no difficulty in producing the equipment needed.—W. P. B.

Many Plants to Be Disposed of by Government

The government is considering offers to buy or lease the following properties, among hundreds of others: Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., cost \$25,145,065; American Rolling Mill Co., Middletown and Hamilton, O., \$2,182,870; General Electric Co., Cleveland, O., \$25,104,000; Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis., \$14,410,270; Farm Crops Processing Corporation, Omaha, Neb., \$6,440,130; Grain Processing Corp., Muscatine, Ia., \$1,171,337.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago

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Continental Grain Co.

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The local office of the O.D.T. will be closed by Oct. 31.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The National Ass'n of Shippers Advisory Boards will meet Oct. 17 and 18 at the Stevens Hotel.

ABANDONMENT of 18 miles of road from near Floris to a point near Paris, Ia., by the Rock Island has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

THE PENALTY demurrage charges on box cars were suspended Sept. 7. The car demurrage rules now in effect are those in tariff I.C.C. 3963, of B. T. Jones, agent.

PEORIA, ILL.—The T. P. & W. R. R. will be returned to its owners, effective Oct. 1. It was seized by the then president Mar. 22, 1942 for refusal to arbitrate a proposed labor contract.

FT. WILLIAM, Ont.—The Canadian Wheat Board on Sept. 17 began granting permission to ship oats to Ft. William and Port Arthur at the rate of one car for every three cars of wheat.

CHICAGO, ILL.—A public hearing opened at the Palmer House Sept. 13 by the eastern railroads on proposals to cut rates 10 per cent as an inducement to shippers to load heavier carloads of specified commodities.

JONESBORO, ARK.—Jack Moulden was given a judgment for \$127 in the circuit court here against the Cotton Belt Railroad for rice allegedly damaged in a leaky box car, while it was being shipped to the Amick Rice Mill at Ottwell.—P. J. P.

RAILROAD operating revenues in August, 1945, decreased 11.1 percent under the like month of 1944. Estimated freight revenues in August, 1945, were less than in August, 1944, by 12.2 percent, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

SWITCHING to and from private and industrial tracks will be governed by Agent B. T. Jones III, C. C. 541 and Agent R. G. Raasch's III, C. C. 297, effective Nov. 1. No charge will be made when cars are handled at the railroad company's ordinary operating convenience.

THE KANSAS CITY Board of Trade has petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission to enlarge the scope of No. 29335, Grain and Grain Products from Oregon, Idaho and Utah to Pacific Coast points, by adding Missouri River markets as destinations. Miller members of the Board of Trade are in competition for grain with millers and dealers at the involved destination points.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ending Sept. 15 totaled 59,509 cars, an increase of 7,908 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 9,381 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Sept. 15 totaled 43,148 cars, an increase of 5,696 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 7,920 cars above the corresponding week in 1944 as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Grain unloading permits are no longer required. J. C. Winter, administrator, has issued general permit No. 2, stating: It appearing, that sufficient capacity will be available in grain elevators at ports on the Great Lakes for the acceptance of winter storage cargoes during the period of closed navigation: This permit will authorize the elevation or the offer of elevation from vessels chartered for winter storage on and after Sept. 1, 1945, without individual permits being required.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speaking at the annual fall dinner of the Traffic Club of New York tonight, Donald D. Conn, executive vice president of the Transportation Association of America, predicted government ownership and operation of transportation "unless Congress completely reverses its underlying policies of transportation regulation. Government ownership in the United States would mean (1) bureaucratic control over the largest single unit of purchasing power; (2) political dictation of freight rates, and (3) a throttlehold on all basic industry and agriculture."

CHICAGO, ILL.—The tariffs of the various railroads publishing the special rates on corn (usually referred to as "lake locals") from points in Illinois as shown in our Special Rate Book No. 1, have been amended to cancel these rates with the close of business October 4, 1945. However, we have received notice from some of the carriers that these special corn rates will be continued in effect until March 31, 1946, and that their tariffs will be amended accordingly. No doubt all of the other carriers now publishing these special corn rates will take similar action.—I. M. Herndon, manager Transportation Department Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The eastern carriers are meeting to consider a plan of rate concessions to shippers who load to maximum limits. Grain products are not included in the list of commodities to which these arrangements would apply if adopted, but a vivid imagination is not required to believe that flour and feed could easily be added to the list. The western trunk line carriers, the transcontinental lines and the CFA also have somewhat similar proposals under consideration. Here again grain products under transit arrangements are not included in the proposals, which incidentally originated with a shipper.—Millers National Federation.

Spotting Cars on Industry Tracks

The Eastern carriers have published their rules effective Nov. 1, 1945 in Agent W. S. Curlett's Tariff 154, I.C.C. A380, which was also filed by Agent B. T. Jones, his I.C.C. 3992, and by Agent R. G. Raasch, his I.C.C. 594 for account of some railroads serving the Chicago district. We understand that other carriers are considering the publication of the same rules either in individual issues or in a joint tariff such as the Curlett tariff referred to above.

The rules as published are substantially the same as those shown in the proposed tariff, except that in Rule III (a) the amount of delay for which no charge will be made has been changed from 15 minutes to 30 minutes.—I. M. Herndon, manager Transportation Department, Chicago Board of Trade.

The Box Car Situation

There has been a slackening in the requirements for box cars and with the exception of the Northwest District where the grain harvest is approaching its peak all obligations for this type of equipment are being met currently, according to W. C. Kendall, manager of the Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Surplus box in Eastern, Southern and Southwestern territories are being moved to the principal grain loading roads of the Northwest to assist in handling this season's bumper crop of grain. The box car supply has not been fully adequate to meet the requirements at country loading stations during the harvest peak. However, receipts at the terminal markets have equalled or exceeded the ability of these markets to release cars currently. Due to heavy receipts and to avoid excessive accumulations at the principal Northwest grain markets, an embargo was necessary for a five day period early this month.

Total carloadings of grain and grain products during the first 35 weeks of 1945 ended Sept. 1, were 1,814,503 cars, which exceeded all previous records for any corresponding period. The soybean, sorghum grain and rice crops will be of record proportions and box cars will be in heavy demand to meet these requirements during the harvest season.

Adulteration and Misbranding

ONIDA, S. D.—The Sully County Co-operative Ass'n shipped 90,400 pounds of wheat to Minneapolis, Minn., that contained an added poisonous and deleterious substance, fluorine, which may have rendered it injurious to health. The Minnesota district court ordered the wheat condemned, and released it under bond to the Washburn-Crosby Co., to be scoured under the supervision of the Food and Drug Administration.

FAIRBURY, NEB.—The Fairbury Mills Co. was fined \$50 on the charge of having shipped fine ground alfalfa meal containing less protein and more fiber than stated on the label.

CINCINNATI, O.—A fine of \$300 was imposed on a feed manufacturer for shipping into Maryland broiler mash, egg mash and dairy feed containing less protein and more fiber than stated on the label.

WOOSTER, O.—The Soya Processing Co. was fined \$400 on the charge of having shipped Wooster Brand Soy Bean Oil Meal containing calcium carbonate to the extent of 6.32 per cent, and the label failed to bear the name of that ingredient.

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Feedstuffs

BOSTON, MASS.—The New England Feed Men will hold a meeting Nov. 9 at the Statler Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has ordered exports of animal feeds stopped until November.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dry skim milk purchases by the Army will be reduced 71 per cent for the 12 months from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, 1946.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The annual convention of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n will be held Oct. 14 and 15 at the Nicollet Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Effective Sept. 11 the O.P.A. by Supp. 8 to F.P.R. 3, amendment No. 1, takes corn germ meal out of the wet milling products classification, in which it was erroneously included.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chas. G. McClave, grain and flour price executive, has resigned from the O.P.A., effective Oct. 15. Clive Marshall, price chief of the cereals, feed and agricultural chemicals branch, will resign later, Ralph Brown being expected to take over his work.

SEATTLE, WASH.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n is urging all formula feed manufacturers in the state to limit the protein to 18 per cent in turkey and chicken feeds and 16 per cent in dairy feeds, as there is not enough protein in the Pacific Northwest.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n has moved into more commodious quarters in the same building, with better facilities for handling the business of the Ass'n. The larger offices reflect the Ass'n's broadened activities and the increase in its membership.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Dr. Kenneth L. Turk has been appointed head of the animal husbandry department of Cornell University. He was graduated from the University of Missouri in 1930, was a staff member at Cornell four years, later head of the dairy husbandry department of the University of Maryland, and recalled to Cornell in 1944.

DONALD DANFORTH, president of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo. marked his 25th anniversary with the company Sept. 1. Joining Purina upon graduation from Princeton University in 1920, he spent many months in various departments and developed the junior sales work of the company before becoming secretary-treasurer in 1925.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Harold M. Stanley, chairman of the New York State Emergency Food Commission, recently telegraphed Walter C. Berger of the feed management branch, U. S. department of agriculture, that shipments of about 65 million bus. of feed grains will be needed for New York state and total shipments of 180 million bus. for 13 northeastern states in the next twelve months. He asserted the "most critical need is for high protein meals." —G. E. T.

DYER, KY.—A Hereford cow owned by Chas. D. Lucas gave birth to three bulls and a heifer that were successfully raised with Arcady Farms special formula providing extra vitamins and minerals needed to make up for those the mother could not supply. Their weight increased from an average of 40 pounds to 300 pounds. The quadruplet calves made their first public appearance at the Kentucky State Fair in September.

ITHACA, N. Y.—At his request, Professor Frank B. Morrison, head of the Animal Husbandry Department at Cornell University since 1927, will be permitted to relinquish his administrative duties so he may spend full time in research, in developing new publications in livestock production, and in teaching graduate students. A world authority on feeding and nutrition of livestock, Professor Morrison is best known for the internationally-used texts "Feeds and Feeding," and "Feeds and Feeding, Abridged." Professor Morrison expects to rewrite "Feeds and Feeding" and revise the Morrison Feeding Standards for livestock. He will prepare a series of encyclopedic handbooks on livestock production for use in the United States and foreign countries, and, in addition will develop and teach a graduate course in livestock feeding and applied animal nutrition at the College of Agriculture.

Feed Mixing Regulations Simplified by O.P.A.

Effective Sept. 26 the O. P. A. limits jobber, wholesaler, and retailer handling to a single markup for each level, and specifically delegates authority to determine markups to OPA regional district offices.

To simplify compliance with the current regulation, more detailed definitions of "processed grains," "processing plant," "warehouse," and "store" are made.

Coarse ground processed grain will include corn feed meal.

The feed mixer may use any of the following six methods in determining his base price:

1. The base ingredient price permitted him under the mixed feeds regulation if he is also a manufacturer of mixed feeds.

2. His withdrawal price under food products regulation No. 2, section No. 2.3.

3. The maximum price that his supplier could charge for grains delivered at the processing plant.

4. A base price determined each week from weighted averages of maximum prices, under the current regulation.

5. The base price at the point where the processing plant is located, under whatever regulation applies.

6. The reasonable market value at the processing plant, if the particular whole grain is exempt from price control.

(Revised Supplement 5 to Food Products Regulation 2—Processed Grains for Feeding and Mixing.)

The Protein Feed Situation

The protein feed situation is expected to be especially tight during the next couple of months.

At a recent meeting in San Francisco with the feed industry, Walter Berger, who is director of the Department of Agriculture's feed programs, said that California is getting its fair share of the oilseed protein meals that are being produced, but that this is less than the quantity that is desired.

The acute shortage in the state at this time is accounted for, and cannot immediately be relieved for the following reasons:

The livestock numbers (turkeys and chickens in particular) consuming high protein feeds have been increased materially. These increases have exceeded the announced goals for poultry.

It is now at the end of the crushing season for 1944 oilseeds, and the production of protein meals is therefore low.

Western Texas and Oklahoma have had a severe drought, with resultant heavy demand for supplemental feed, thus precluding the shipping of oilseed meals from that area to other states.

The national demand for protein is much greater than the supply.

The world protein situation is critical, with the formerly occupied countries requiring assistance which will preclude obtaining for the U. S. feeders meatscrap or other proteins from South America.

Copra from Pacific Islands will not reach us in increased volume for many months.

So long as California is getting its share of the protein meals produced, the over-all situation would not be relieved by a sesatide order.

Mr. Berger said that it might even become necessary for some feeders to feed grain alone for a short time, until higher protein feeds again become available. Our Washington office has reported that the voluntary assistance given by oilseed processors by shipping supplies at the suggestion of the Grain Branch to emergency areas is working very well—I. J. Strommes, secy California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fish Meal Order Amended

To clear up regulations on fish meal and fish scrap that conflicted the O.P.A. has issued amendment 8 to R.P.S. 73, as follows, effective Sept. 1:

Section 1363.2, Exempt sales. The provisions of this Revised Price Schedule No. 73, as amended, shall not apply to sales of fish scrap at retail.

Georgia Feed Ass'n Elects

At a meeting of the Georgia Feed Ass'n held recently at Atlanta the following officers were elected: Pres., H. C. Marbut, Augusta; vice-pres., T. B. Martin Jr., Atlanta; and secy., H. C. Martin, Atlanta.

Directors for three years are: H. C. Marbut, Clarence Fitzgerald, Atlanta; Geo. Van Giesen, Savannah; and R. E. Barinowski, Augusta.

Safe Storage of Grain Sorghums

"One of the main problems of grain sorghum production and utilization is finding a safe way to store the sorghums until they are needed in feeding operations," says Gerald J. Brown, marketing economist at Kansas State College. "If the moisture content is not too high, they can be safely stored during cold weather, but as soon as the warm weather in the spring comes, they will begin to heat and if not moved, will become unfit for food." —G.M.H.

Some Molds Fatal in Feeds

By J. O. Foss, North Dakota Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Recently a North Dakota farmer began feeding some moldy corn to his pigs to use it up. The herd consisted of sows and month old pigs. The day after the first feed the entire lot of 100 young pigs were sick and there were 6 dead. Symptoms consisted mainly of scouring and weakness. The final loss was 25 pigs.

Some affected animals and a bushel of the corn were submitted to the Veterinary department by Dr. E. C. Walker, Fargo veterinarian. The veterinary staff agreed with the diagnosis after inspecting the animals. Dr. H. H. Flores, U.S.D.A. plant pathologist, identified a pink mold on many cobs as a Gibberella, a mold capable of causing sickness and death if eaten in any amount.

Several inquiries have been received relative to the use of moldy corn in chick feeds. Although it is highly probable that the drying process used by commercial feed concerns reaches a sufficient temperature to kill mold spores, it is not a dependable procedure and could be the cause of heavy chick or poult mortality. Toxic substances might have been produced and remain to cause losses.



Swift & Co.'s New Research Laboratory at Hammond, Ind.

Soybean Products for Swine

By RALPH HOLDER, of Soybean Research, Council

Soybeans usually contain 35-40 per cent protein and 18-20 per cent fat. The oil has excellent qualities for human food, and 95 per cent of the soybean oil produced now goes to that market. On the other hand, the high oil content of raw soybeans produces soft pork. Furthermore, the protein of the raw soybeans is of much lower feeding value than is the protein of cooked soybean oil meal. As a consequence, raw soybeans are not satisfactory for feeding purposes and are shipped to soybean processing plants where the valuable oil is recovered and the soybeans are properly heat treated to produce soybean oil meal.

A large number of our state agricultural experiment stations have conducted tests on soybean oil meal for swine. Leading nutrition authorities have concluded that soybean oil meal is an excellent protein supplement when used in rations properly supplemented with mineral and essential vitamins. This applies to rations for pregnant and lactating sows, and growing and fattening pigs.

The conclusions of Vestal at Purdue can be quoted as expressing the general attitude of the state experiment station workers as to the value of soybean oil meal for swine.

Soybean oil meal is sufficient and economical to use in rations for hogs of all ages.

The protein of soybean oil meal is of excellent quality which makes it serve well as a supplement to grain in hog feeding.

A good mineral mixture must be fed with soybean oil meal for satisfactory results.

A growing or fattening hog needs about $\frac{3}{5}$ of a pound of soybean oil meal daily with a full feed of grain and minerals.

Soybean oil meal does not produce soft pork.

When on good pasture, numerous investigators have shown that a combination of corn, soybean oil meal, and minerals produces excellent results. Several investigators have shown that, as a protein supplement, soybean oil meal compares very favorably with tankage.

In dry lot feeding, much progress recently has been made with respect to determining the nutritive requirements of pregnant and lactating sows, and growing and fattening pigs. Specific vitamin requirements must be met in dry lot whether the protein supplement be soybean oil meal, tankage, fish meal, or combinations of these supplements. It is estimated that only 60 per cent of the pigs farrowed survive to reach market weight. It is felt that faulty nutrition may be an important factor, particularly, in the early life of the pig. The first 50-60 days are the most critical for the pig, with an average mortality of 25-30 per cent taking place. Recent experimental work shows that a common swine ration such as yellow corn, tankage, alfalfa, wheat flour middlings, soybean oil meal, and fish meal is deficient in essential nutritive factors. In dry lot these factors, probably vitamin in nature, must be supplied for satisfactory results.

Mitchell, in a recent report of the Committee of Animal Nutrition of the National Research Council, presents the following opinion of the committee:

"Continuing studies by the Committee on Animal Nutrition, a review of the literature indicates the superiority of animal protein over plant protein in promoting maximal production in swine and poultry to be due to the higher content of certain minerals and vitamins and not to the amino acids present. The substitution of plant protein feeds, therefore, seems possible for animal feeds if higher contents of certain vitamins and minerals are provided. Calcium deficiencies can be corrected by steamed bone meal, limestone, oyster shells, or marl; phosphorus deficiencies by steamed bone meal or defluorinated mineral phosphates; trace elements by various mineral supplements; and vitamin deficiencies by alfalfa leaf meal, green grass, fermentation residues, distillers' solubles, dried brewers' yeast, etc."

From the vast store of experimental evidence, it is obvious that soybean oil meal is a very excellent protein supplement for swine of all ages. During wartime, we have experienced serious shortages of protein supplements with the result that careful rationing of protein has been necessary. In the past there never has been adequate protein to feed all our livestock on balanced rations containing the requisite amount of quality protein for normal growth. The expanded production of soybean oil meal makes it possible for a greatly increased number of our farmers to enjoy the advantages of better feeding with an increased rate of growth; the result being, greater economy in feed utilization.

Using Flour Sacks for Wearing Apparel

Seattle, Wash.—The Northwood Grange has sent in a resolution to the manufacturers of flour sacks and advising:

"Owing to the shortage of cotton goods not one flour bag is being wasted now. Our farm women are using them not only for wearing apparel but are also stitching together thousands of them for sheets and pillow cases."

The millers certainly should heed this request. If they can't change the ink at least they ought to supplement the brand name with helpful material.

The cereal sacks used for sheets would be an appropriate spot for bedtime stories.—F.K.H.

Swift's New Research Plant

Research activities for all Swift & Company plant food factories will be centered in its new laboratory and model pilot plant at Hammond, Ind. The new building will provide an opportunity for Swift scientists to carry out research in the laboratory and to continue these same projects in the pilot plant where studies can be made under factory conditions. Analytical laboratories will continue to be maintained to check standards of products processed in the factories.

Dr. H. B. Siems will continue to direct the company's over-all plant food research program, while Dr. C. H. Davenport will be in charge of the new research laboratory and pilot plant operations. R. C. Koch will continue to be in charge of the analytical laboratory at the Hammond plant.

GRANULAR flour production for industrial alcohol reached a peak of 2,051,462 cwt. in June, 1943, but is expected to shrink soon to 5 per cent of the peak.



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**Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts**
ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Made General Manager Feed Mill Division

Mr. P. E. Sprague, Vice President of the Glidden Company, announces that Mr. Cecil F. Marsh, who has been Sales Manager at Indianapolis, Ind., has now been advanced to the position of General Manager of that Division.

This appointment places Mr. Marsh in direct charge of all the company's Feed Operations at Indianapolis and includes direct responsibility for all phases of manufacturing, purchasing, sales and uniformity control of Glidden Feeds.

Further additions to the layout and equipment of the Indianapolis Feed Mills to utilize new nutritional developments in feed manufac-

turing have been continued during the year, reflecting the confidence of the Company in the continued stability and growth of this division of the Glidden Organization.

found on the eggs of high-producing birds than on those with less egg production. Decrease in shell thickness during the spring and summer was apparently due to other factors than increased temperature.—Wash. Sta. Bull. 458.

Commercial Feeds in Minnesota

H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge of Feed and Fertilizer Control, in the 26th annual feed bulletin covering 1944 reports that "A breakdown of the total feed consumption for 1944 into the twenty-nine classes or groups, reveals that gains were registered in the cases of the wheat mill feeds, poultry mashes, and straight protein meals like linseed meal, cottonseed meal, and soybean oil meal (the latter included within the caption miscellaneous feeds). Losses in tonnage were sustained in animal by-products, alfalfa meals, and both poultry and proprietary feed concentrates."

Sales of commercial feeds in Minnesota have been as follows, in estimated tons:

KIND OF FEED	1942	1943	1944
Alfalfa Meals.....	4,612	6,057	5,543
Animal By-Products	47,536	61,088	48,565
Mixed Feed Barley and Barley By-Products	1,453	2,107	842
Calf Meals	2,528	4,138	6,006
Condimental Feeds	41	73	92
Corn Feed and Hominy Meal	521	317	143
Corn Gluten Feeds and Meals	262	1,609	1,244
Corn and Oats Feeds (Mixed)	8,880	60,536	69,425
Cottonseed Meals	957	231	2,532
Dried Beet Pulp	5,472	6,701	4,363
Linseed Meal	19,761	22,219	31,281
Milk Products	1,918	995	2,002
Mineral Mixture Feeds	23,678	20,930	17,193
Miscellaneous Feeds	21,774	21,752	47,495
Scratch Feeds and Miscellaneous Poultry Mashes	25,516	32,729	33,273
Chick Starting and Growing Mashes	52,242	92,742	94,155
Egg and Laying Mashes	51,156	91,842	99,151
Turkey Mashes	25,765	25,079	44,512
Poultry Mash Concentrates	53,280	62,991	44,860
Proprietary Feeds with Molasses	17,500	20,199	21,009
Proprietary Feeds without Molasses	11,195	14,107	30,470
Proprietary Feed Concentrates	27,238	49,302	37,965
Rye Mill By-Products	41	156	634
Screenings, Ground	2,240	3,339	3,078
Wheat Bran	49,939	54,014	74,510
Wheat Standard Middlings	45,594	49,784	97,938
Wheat Flour Middlings	19,586	18,478	19,873
Wheat Red Dog Flour and Low Grade	11,018	13,203	7,566
Wheat Mixed Feeds	3,577	7,316	16,526
Total	535,340	745,044	862,346

Supplying Calcium to Laying Pullets

In 12 lots of 38 Single-Comb White Leghorn pullets each, 2.30, 6.64, 11.00, and 13.12 per cent of limestone flour were compared in duplicate as additions to four mashes made up of 60 to about 75 per cent of cereal base which included about half wheat mill run with the balance made up of ground corn, ground wheat, ground oats, and ground barley. The lots received varying supplements of limestone grit. Analyses showed the amounts of calcium in the mash and scratch rations to average 0.926, 1.875, 2.272, and 3.080 per cent in the different lots. Observations were made during 28-day periods of the egg production, body weights, feed consumption, and shell thickness and smoothness.

Equally good results in egg production and eggshell quality were obtained whether the calcium was supplied in the mash or as a supplement. The laying birds consumed limestone grit when made available, even tho sufficient calcium was otherwise provided. Shell smoothness was not influenced by the level of calcium in the ration. When laying at an average rate of 50 per cent for twelve 28-day periods, White Leghorn pullets did not require more than 1.88 per cent calcium in the ration, and not more than 2.14 per cent calcium was needed to produce satisfactory eggshells. Thinner shells were

Carotene Destroying Power of Certain Feeds

Preliminary observations at the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station indicated that some animal products had the power of destroying carotene and that such products of high carotene consuming power might injuriously affect chickens if included in the ration. Conditions which affect the carotene consuming power were studied. Methods for determining it were worked out and are given in detail.

Meat and bone scraps, meat scraps, tankage, dried fish, dried skim milk and dried butter milk may have a high consuming power for carotene. Vegetable feeds such as corn meal, cottonseed meal, wheat gray shorts and wheat bran rarely if ever have any power to destroy carotene. The carotene consuming power is not constant but may increase or decrease from time to time. It is removed by autoclaving, but in as short a period as a week the feed may again have a high carotene consuming power.

When fed to rats with feed containing moderate quantities of carotene, meat meal with high carotene consuming power sometimes decreased the vitamin A stored in the liver and sometimes did not. Fed to rats receiving very low quantities of carotene, meat meal with high carotene consuming power slightly decreased the length of life and the maximum weight attained.

Fed to chickens, in 4 to 6 experiments the high carotene consuming power of meat products had no injurious effects. In the other two experiments, in one of which the ration contained low quantities of carotene, the by-product with high carotene consuming power appeared to cause vitamin A deficiency. The high carotene consuming power is injurious to chickens only under exceptional conditions, and when a ration very low in carotene or vitamin A is being fed.

Sunflower Seed Meal a Superior Feed

Weanling rats fed low-temperature, solvent-extracted sunflower seed meal at 5- and 10-per cent levels, as the only source of B complex vitamins, were observed for 7- and 14-week periods in comparison with rats fed similar levels of defatted wheat germ, corn germ, soybeans, and brewers' yeast.

The growth, as well as the appearance of the animals, indicated that sunflower seed meal at these levels was appreciably superior to wheat-germ and corn-germ meals at comparable levels as a source of B complex vitamins; it was far superior to defatted soybean meal, but decidedly inferior to brewers' yeast in this respect. Supplementation of the basal ration containing 5 per cent of sunflower meal with thiamine, riboflavin, calcium pantothenate, or pyridoxine did not accelerate the growth rate of the rats.

Slight acceleration of growth occurred when both thiamine and riboflavin were fed as daily supplements, and marked acceleration occurred by administration of these two vitamins plus calcium pantothenate. Growth rate in rats fed yeast at a 10-per cent level. Supplementation with all four vitamins produced no faster growth than that observed in animals receiving only thiamine, riboflavin, and calcium pantothenate.

The defatted sunflower seed meal used (VioBin) was a light gray palatable powder which was satisfactorily blended with white flour and corn meal to make appetizing baked foods. These results suggest that sunflower seed may be of much more practical value in nutrition than has been recognized heretofore.—Science.



Cecil F. Marsh, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Newer Feed Ingredients

The Ingredients Committee of the Nutrition Council of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, recently made the following report:

IODINATED CASEIN, ESTROGENS, THIOUREA AND RELATED PRODUCTS: The Committee expressed the opinion that some of these products hold out more or less promise, but the data available and the experiences of members of the Committee who have subjected the materials to experimental inquiries are not sufficient for accurate evaluation. Responses to iodinated casein have been somewhat inconsistent, possibly due to lack of suitable standardization of procedures and subsequent difficulties in arriving at proper dosage levels.

Even less information is available on the synthetic estrogens and thyroid inhibitors regarding proper dosage levels and procedures. It seems that more fundamental research must be conducted to determine the fate of these various active compounds in the flesh and milk of experimental animals before they can be declared safe for widespread distribution and practical usage.

It was brought out that anyone contemplating the use of these materials should determine whether the Food and Drug Administration would sanction such practice, even tho the Committee feels that it is the function of the purveyor of the product rather than the feed manufacturer to obtain proper clearance from the authorities. It was felt that the mechanical difficulties of incorporating in the feed rather infinitesimally small but precise amounts of these materials present no insurmountable problem, but one which nevertheless deserves to be taken into consideration.

The belief was expressed that the use of such materials would probably have no effect on freight rate classification, but this opinion lacks confirmation.

PHENOTHIAZINE AND SULFA DRUGS: The Committee considered the use of such materials as phenothiazine, sulfathiazole, sulfaguanidine, etc., as outright medication and hence not within the scope of the functions of this committee. It was agreed that such pharmacodynamic materials do not come under the heading of new ingredients.

Furthermore, it was agreed that this is a question on which the veterinary profession should be consulted.

The approval or at least the acquiescence of the Food and Drug Administration would also be required. And, as in the matter of the category of material discussed before, the effect on freight rate classification would have to be explored.

UREA: Urea was brought up for discussion. It was agreed that urea be considered not as a new, but as an accepted ingredient which under certain conditions has its place in the feeding of ruminants if properly used.

FISH PRESS WATER: It was brought out that the response of poultry to fish press water in the diet depended on the character of the feed in which it was used. The opinion prevailed that its value is manifested primarily in diets high in soybean meal, but even in such ration its effect varies, depending on the other constituents of the feed.

The question was raised whether there is conclusive evidence to support the assumption that the biologic value of fish press water when used in some rations is wholly or primarily attributable to methionine.

Not enough information is available to assess its proper economic relationship to other ingredients in general and to fish meal in particular.

METHIONINE: The possibilities of synthetic methionine in poultry feeds were discussed. It was agreed that there is not enough information to predict the future of methionine as a constituent of poultry feeds. Its usefulness will depend, among other factors, on the level required, its cost, and the volume available. There is no assurance that methionine will be available in appreciable quantities for some time

to come and at a price similar to that at which it has been distributed for experimental purposes.

CITRUS MOLASSES: The Committee considered citrus molasses comparable to beet or cane molasses and therefore an acceptable alternate for beet or cane molasses.

KUDZU MEAL, LESPEDEZA MEAL: The Committee considered these two products acceptable alternates for alfalfa meal and as sources of carotene, unit for unit. Some species of lespedeza tend to run high in tannin and therefore palatability might be adversely affected.

IN THE BATTLE to save the corn crop from serious injury by the corn borer, Minnesota entomologists have launched a counter-attack spearheaded by 2,000 *Macrocentrus gifuensis*, parasites which attack young corn borers by laying eggs in their bodies. When the eggs hatch, they drill further into the borer and generally interfere with its work.

Meeting N-W Feed Mfrs. Ass'n

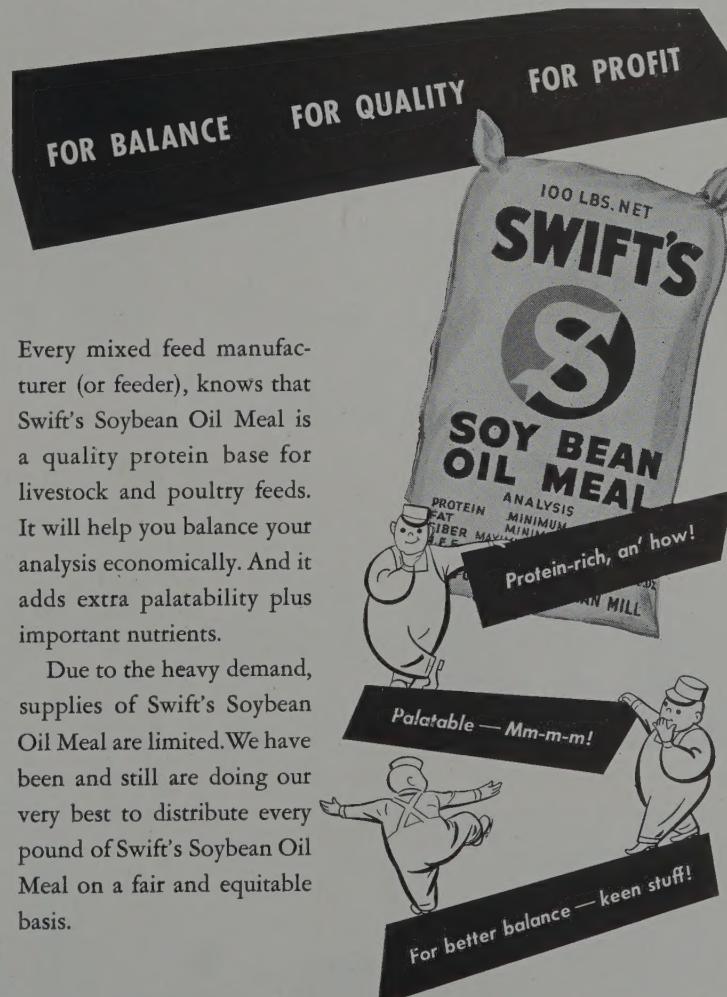
The Northwest Feed Manufacturers Ass'n held its annual meeting at the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 11.

The meeting began with a cocktail hour at 6 p. m., and a steak dinner at 7 p. m.

PAUL MILLER, director of extension service in Minnesota, as the speaker of the evening, pointed out "The Farmers' Part in Reconstruction." Profitable production and price levels for farm products directly maintain employment and wages in industry.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: pres., W. S. Kiesner of Pillsbury Mills, Inc.; vice pres., Fred Seed, W. A. Maney, all of Minneapolis; and E. H. Sather, New Richmond, Wis. Executive committee: Warren Plummer, Harvey E. Yantis, R. M. Edstrom, all of Minneapolis, and J. B. Groebner of New Ulm, Minn.

Wayne Fish of Minneapolis was re-elected sec'y-treas.



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The GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Determining Margin of Class B Feed Plants

Amendment 5 to M.P.R. 585, effective Sept. 1, makes the following changes:

1. The first paragraph of section 3.12 (b) is amended to read as follows:

(b) Every manufacturer shall, for so long as the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, remains in effect, preserve in his place of business and shall supply to all of his current wholesalers and retailers and make available to others upon request a copy of his current price list and every manufacturer shall supply each of his private brand dealers with a notice of his current price list as to him, all as computed hereunder; except that any Class B manufacturer, who did not regularly supply his wholesalers and retailers with copies of his current price list during the 1942 base months, need not now do so, if he posts such current price list conspicuously in his place or places of business, unless expressly requested to do so.

2. The first sentence in the Sixth Method in section 4.1 (d) (2) is amended to read as follows:

Sixth Method. If (1) you are determining a margin for a feeder's private brand or (2) you cannot determine a margin by the Second, Third, Fourth or Fifth Method above, or (3) you want to determine a margin for a mixed feed you did not sell during the 1942 base months, determine such margin in accordance with either of the following methods:

3. The word "for" appearing between the words "ton" and "such" in the third sentence

in the First Method in section 4.1 (d) (3) is changed to "from."

4. The first sentence in the Fourth Method in section 4.1 (d) (3) is amended to read as follows:

Fourth Method. If (1) you are determining a margin for a private brand feed or (2) you cannot determine a margin by the First or Third Method above, or (3) you want to determine a margin for a mixed feed which you did not sell to retailers during the 1942 base months, such margin shall be determined in accordance with the following methods:

5. Section 4.1 (f) (1) is amended to read as follows:

(i) Except as provided in subdivision (ii) below, within ninety days of the effective date of this regulation, each Class A manufacturer shall file margins for sales to retailers, each Class B manufacturer shall file margins for sales to feeders, and each Class C manufacturer shall file differentials, all computed as provided above, for each mixed feed he is then manufacturing. He may at any time file such margins or differentials for other mixed feeds. After ninety days from the effective date of this regulation he shall not sell a mixed feed (except the mixed feeds specified in subdivision (ii) below) until he has filed such a margin of differential for it. A Class B manufacturer may at any time also file his margins for sales to retailer, but such filing is not required.

(ii) A Class B manufacturer may, but he is not required, to file his margins for any mixed feeds determined under the First Method in section 4.1 (d) (2).

6. A new sentence is added at the end of the first paragraph of section 4.2 (b) to read as follows: "Where any method below requires a determination of the maximum prices you could have lawfully paid to your supplier for any of your receipts of a base ingredient, such maximum price shall be adjusted, in the case of any receipt, to reflect any reduction or increase in such maximum price made effective by the Office of Price Administration subsequent to such receipt and prior to the effective date of the regulation."

STEADY to higher wheat prices are in prospect during September. The end of the war probably will cause farmers to sell more freely, and movement of wheat from farms during the fall months may be larger than during the corresponding months of the war years. Wheat and flour requirements will continue to be unusually large. Purchases of flour for the armed forces may be reduced and smaller quantities of wheat will be required for industrial alcohol, but requirements for relief shipments to Europe and the Orient will be increased. Wheat is the only major food available in sufficient quantities to relieve hunger in Europe, the Philippines, China, and other war devastated areas.—Kansas State College.

New Indiana Soybean Oil Mill

Situated in the heart of a large soybean producing area Portland, Ind., offered a good location for the oil mill erected by the Haynes Soy Products, Inc. Five lines of railroad radiating from Portland facilitate the distribution of the product.

The main building, formerly occupied by a tile factory, is four stories high and was extensively remodeled. On the east side of the building a switch track from the Pennsylvania Railroad was laid and a loading platform erected.

West of the main building are four large storage tanks having a capacity of 65,000 bus. Beans unloaded from trucks or cars are carried by a conveyor to a machine which cleans and grades, after which they are elevated to one of the four storage tanks. The cleaning bin has a capacity of 7,000 bus.

Beans drawn from the tank are weighed by an automatic scale into a 3-pair high roller mill, elevated to a rotary steam drier, fed into two Anderson Super Duo Expellers having a combined capacity of 1,800 bus. in 24 hours. The 3-tier Anderson rotary drier preheats the beans to 240 degrees fahrenheit, and the expellers have steam conditioners raising the temperature to 270 degrees.

Cake from the expellers is blown to another part of the building 150 ft. away, on an upper floor where a 50-h. p. hammer mill grinds it, to be packed into 100-lb. bags closed by a special sewing machine. The cake bin has a capacity of 80 tons.

Oil from the expellers goes to an oil screening tank, the oil and foots flowing down over an apron. The settling foots are dragged across the tank bottom and elevated, then dragged across a screen to allow the free oil to drain out before the foots are discharged into the foots conveyor, which returns them to the expeller for re-working. A filter press cleans the oil of fine bean particles prior to its being shipped to market. From a large storage tank the oil is loaded into tank cars.

Some of the meal is used in livestock and poultry feed by the parent organization, the Haynes Milling Co.

The 47 electric motors driving the individual machines have a power load of 375 h. p.

The driving force behind this enterprise is Clarence E. Peters, pres. and general manager, who is also pres. and general manager of the Haynes Milling Co., with which he has been connected for 21 years. He had to go to Washington, D. C., and battle his way through a tangle of red tape to get approval of the project and the needed priorities, but plant is being operated.



Clarence E. Peters, Portland, Ind.

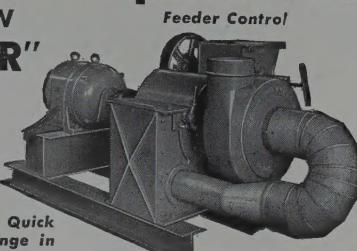


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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net, Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 18-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 38-page index of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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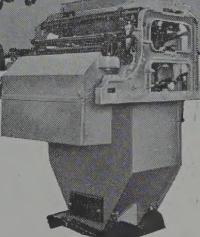


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